

process as yet undenned, the bar
 proposes to set its own house in
 order. No one realizes the need more
 than do the thoughtful and observ-
 ing men who are directing and

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Big Barrage for New Deal Opens Food Prices Reach 1931 Level Richberg Enters Political Scene

Defends NRA as Cooperative Effort of Government
to Aid Industry—Byrns Supports Recovery
Figures—Presidential Seal Trampled

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Politics dominated the capital scene today, crowding out of the spotlight even the threatened textile strike as the Administration campaign to popularize the New Deal swung into top speed and primary returns from California upset political calculations.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Mr. Donald R. Richberg, secretary of the Executive Council, both touched off major blasts in the Administration barrage against New Deal critics, the first delivering a powerful defense of New Deal finances and the second of New Deal farm relief. Meanwhile the lesser lights kept up a rapid fire with light artillery.

Other events of the day included revelation of sharply mounting food prices and a lively controversy in White House circles over whether a

Presidential seal set in the reception room floor should be trodden on by passing feet.

Richberg. The name of Mr. Donald R. Richberg loomed as large in the political picture as it has in the New Deal picture for some months. His second report to President Roosevelt on recovery progress was released shortly after a speech under Democratic National Committee auspices in which he asserted the equality of Roosevelt recovery measures.

Almost simultaneously Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, candidate for speakership of the next House, issued a statement defending Mr. Richberg's first report against an attack by Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Asserting his conviction both as to the legality and the workability of the Roosevelt program, Mr. Richberg declared that as a result of these federal activities the United States was lifting itself out of the depression "more rapidly, with less internal dissension and at a lower cost in human suffering and burdens on property than any other comparable nation."

Getting down to his primary subject, the NRA, Mr. Richberg said the attempt here to help industry strengthen its position by cooperative action, and thus to stimulate employment and promote the general welfare, had laid the Administration open to continuous attack from "reactionaries on the right and revolutionaries on the left."

The recovery coordinator said "the most absurd myth" developed by critics of the NRA program was that it was a theoretical experiment carried on by a mysterious group of "youthful brain trusters operating under a presidential dictatorship." Actually, he said, the codification of industry was carried out by "hard-headed business men," the chosen representatives of their trades and industries, whose major quarrels were with themselves and seldom with the Government.

Byrns on Richberg: Mr. Byrns entered the recovery dispute after Republican Chairman Fletcher had charged that Mr. Richberg's first report was inaccurate in representing increases in employment when there had actually been decreases, and after other critics had termed it a political campaign document intended for propaganda purposes solely.

"Mr. Fletcher asserts that there has been a decline this summer in every industry far below production a year ago. He disregards the fact that the statistics of enormously increased production during the last year quoted by Mr. Richberg were contained in reports submitted to the NRA by the various code authorities and by the industries themselves. The figures of employment, wage increases, hour reduction, factors which had a strong bearing on the Administration's efforts to lift the burden of unemployment, were obtained from the same sources."

Mr. Fletcher takes the position that the Roosevelt Administration cannot claim any credit for aiding recovery prior to July of last year, when the AAA and NRA acts "actually became effective." He overlooks the fact that the former became effective in May and the latter on June 16, and furthermore, that the country was alert to avail itself of the advantages of both for weeks in advance. He does, however, parenthetically mention "The return of public confidence in April, 1933," which is a considerable concession.

Higher Cost of Living: Pushed up by the drought, retail food prices advanced during the first two weeks in August to the highest level since Dec. 15, 1931, according to reports made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The bureau found from price lists gathered in 51 cities that food costs rose 1.2 per cent during the two-week period, which is the largest rise recorded for any similar period during the present year. In Milwaukee, Wis., and Houston, Texas, were the only two cities which did not report increases in

'I Hope It's Just a Shower'



food prices. Rises ranged as high as 4.6 per cent in Scranton, Penna., and Kansas City, Mo.

Of the 42 articles on which price data were obtained, 19 showing advances, eight declines and 15 remained at the level of two weeks ago. "The effect of the drought," says Mr. Isaac Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, "is shown by an 8.6 per cent rise in the average price of eggs, a 5.6 per cent advance in butter and lard, a 3.2 per cent increase in pork chops and a 1 per cent or more higher price for sliced ham, bacon, flour and corn meal."

Looking back over the price pictures, Mr. Lubin finds present prices 4.7 per cent higher than a year ago and about 11 per cent above the level of two years ago.

Cities recording price increases of 2 per cent or more during the two-week period were Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, St. Louis, Baltimore, Denver, Birmingham, Chicago, Norfolk and Richmond.

The Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will study the Labor Department's figures, to determine whether increases are due to higher prices at the farm or whether profiteering is entering in. If the farmer is getting the money they will be satisfied, but if the middleman is taking a larger share of the profit they will let the people in the various communities know about it.

White House and Sentiment: There is no room for sentimentality in the busy atmosphere of the White House of today. Newspaper men, often somewhat more prone to this emotion than officialdom, have lost out in a campaign they have conducted for more respectful treatment of the presidential seal set in the marble floor of the White House reception hall.

It has always caused a certain amount of distress to some individuals to see strollers and stiff walk indiscriminately over this tangible evidence of presidential office. The question became particularly acute when the Executive Offices were moved into the White House and the number of persons passing through the hall increased enormously.

Shortly after the move Captain Dalrymple of the White House police placed a table over the seal to protect it from unheeding feet. But when local newspapers commented with satisfaction on this, an order was immediately given to remove the table. The seal, unless the order is countermanded, will again feel the feet of the unthinking throng.

Canadians Get More Radios: Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MONTREAL.—Canadians spent more than four times as much money for radio sets in the first quarter of 1934 as in the similar period the previous year, according to Mr. S. G. Waters, sales supervisor for the Canadian Radio Corporation. In his opinion this is one indication that economic difficulties are being overcome.

Wholesome
Full-Flavored Candies

GOOD CANDY... for all the Family

HALF-POUND

10 cents

Fred W. Amend Co., Danville, Illinois

Textile Heads Seek To Avert Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

crisis largely upon their conviction that the employees do not want to strike and might be induced to reject the leadership of the United Textile Workers Union. Some are taking over steps to break down this leadership.

One prominent Boston textile manufacturer had posted in all his mills an appeal to the workers to stay on the job, warning them of the menace to themselves and to the industry involved in a strike.

Despite the fact that many inventories are low and that some plants would probably collapse from the impact of the strike, there is definitely manifested a disposition on the part of the manufacturers to welcome a showdown, such as a general strike would entail.

Labor Also Active

Labor in the meantime is holding almost hourly meetings in preparation for the strike to which it is committed. Lowell and Lawrence are recognized as the weak spots in the union's map of strike strategy, for here the union has been unable to effect any strong organization.

Union leaders hope, however, to sweep these cities into the strike by the contagion of a large-scale walkout.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont will be least affected by a strike, for in the textile centers in those states the labor unions are weak and the Manufacturers' Association strong. Nevertheless, it is expected that 150,000 New England operatives and their dependents will be involved in the strike.

Cotton Workers Expect
President to Enforce
Order to Raise Wages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—While the expectations of cotton garment workers turned to Hyde Park, N. Y., today in the hope that President Roosevelt would issue orders that his mandate to the manufacturers to increase wages and cut hours be enforced, the New York regional labor board took steps to mediate the threatened truckmen's strike, and leaders in the infants' and children's wear industry opened a new field of dispute by demanding that the Government relieve the industry of "unfair competition" by workers in Puerto Rico, the Philippines, China and Japan.

Unless the Administration accedes to the request of the infants' and children's wear industry, in consideration of the manufacturers' willingness to reduce working hours from 40 to 36, with a 10 per cent rise in wages, this group, which includes more than 1500 firms doing nearly \$100,000,000 business annually in the United States, may line up with the cotton garment trade in defying the order of the Chief Executive.

Spokesmen for the industry asserted that articles of infants' and children's wear imported from China and Japan, and large quantities of merchandise brought in this country from Puerto Rico and the Philippines, were offered for sale at such low prices that it was virtually impossible for producers in the United States to compete.

Low Wages Kill Trade

"Why, in some lines, producers

here can scarcely sell a single garment until the entire production of that item from Puerto Rico has been disposed of in the United States," a manufacturer said.

Puerto Rican producers pay a weekly minimum wage of \$3 for machine workers in factories, \$3 for hand workers in factories and \$2 for home workers, it was said. Manufacturers in the United States are required to pay a \$13 weekly minimum wage except in the South, where the wage is \$12 weekly.

Meanwhile, in the cotton garment industry, workers' representatives continued to express confidence that President Roosevelt would insist on the enforcement of his order to the manufacturers to reduce hours on Oct. 1 from 40 to 36 a week and increase wages between 10 and 11 per cent.

Reports from Hyde Park, however, indicated that the President would go over the entire situation carefully before taking any action and some persons close to him expressed the opinion that he might remain silent until Sept. 5, the time the manufacturers were allowed in which to present objections to the order.

President Has Full Report

A full factual report of the situation in the cotton garment industry, both from the Code Authority and from the NRA, was on the President's desk today.

Stratosphere Rocket
Planned by Goddard

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29 (P).—Prof. Robert H. Goddard of Clark University will go back to the New Mexico desert this fall and resume, after a two-year lapse, his experiments in designing and building a rocket which, he hopes, will go twice as far into the rare outer atmosphere as any stratosphere balloon yet built.

President Wallace W. Atwood of Clark made the announcement today, adding that Professor Goddard has been given a leave of absence for a year and that the experiments, on the sands near Roswell, N. M., are being supported by the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Fund.

Professor Goddard believes balloons have found the maximum of their use in such work. His rocket will carry instruments which will bring back to earth facts to dispel the mystery of the upper atmosphere and particularly of the layer which carries radio waves. He will leave for his isolated field station sometime next month. He has been experimenting with rockets since 1906. From 1930 to 1932 he gave full time to his experiments in New Mexico.

New League Supports Roosevelt Missing Subway 'Papers' Found How to Tell a 'Slum' on Sight

(Continued from Page 1)
been assigned to the barracks in Framingham, Holden, Northampton and West Bridgewater.

City Affairs

Enter the Missing Papers
When a Boston water main burst several years ago during the building of the Kenmore Square subway extension, it caused considerable damage to the General Equipment Company. Taken to court, an award of nearly \$130,000 was made. The case was settled later for \$85,000.

Yesterday a criticism by the Boston Finance Commission of the administration of former Mayor Curley in settling the case at this figure, normally of little interest, was brought into sharp focus by the discovery that the papers involved in the case were missing.

City Hall buzzed like a hornets' nest. Rumor flew. Drama was in the making. Today came the dénouement. The papers were found in a file listed "Workmen's Compensation." The buzz quickly subsided.

In the meantime Mayor Mansfield asked a thorough investigation of the entire case, which involved the settlement against the city "for such a large sum of money and apparently in such unseemly haste."

Mayor Measures Artistry

A committee representing 24 German-American societies appeared before Mayor Mansfield this morning to protest the showing of "Hitler's Reign of Terror," a motion picture scheduled for the Tremont Theater on Saturday. The committee claimed that the picture was merely a lot of trick photography. Mr. Arthur Schumann, president of the Association of German Societies of Massachusetts, said that he had been told that the alleged pictures of the Kaiser were not really the Kaiser at all. The committee also objects to the title.

The committee stated that the film had been cut in some cities and not shown at all in others. They said that if the title were changed and similar cuts were made as in the Chicago showing of the picture, they will not protest its showing.

Upon being told that the film was not particularly artistic, Mayor Mansfield replied that if every entertainment of an inartistic nature in Boston theaters was deleted, there would be few theaters open.

Housing

"A Rose by Any Other Name"

Today Greater Boston thinking was definitely directed toward the problem of housing. At the Loyal Order of the Moose convention Sunday the theme was need for slum rehabilitation and better housing. Coincidental with this came the launching of the federal housing program. Finally came the group of distinguished European and American housing experts making a survey of the United States. Boston was definitely housing-conscious.

As a city of educational reputation, Boston found its first housing discussion diverted into a question of word definition. Sir Raymond Unwin, British expert, had spoken at Faneuil Hall of Boston's slums. Mayor Mansfield had countered with a statement that Boston had no slums, but rather some "sub-standard areas." The City Council, quick to seize the Mayor's nice effort to avoid the stigma of slums on Boston's fair name, passed an order confirming the use of "sub-standard areas."

Last night the visiting housing experts had dinner under the auspices of the National Association of Housing Officials. Challenged on the word slum, constantly used in housing discussion, the meeting quickly went to work on the definition.

Said Ernest J. Bohn of Cleveland, president of the national association, commenting on the Mansfield distinction, "I was reminded of the phrase 'A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.'"

Soon it was agreed that a slum consisted of a section in which the expenses of upkeep were far from met by taxes and other revenues from the inhabitants of the section.

HIGHLAND COAL
CO., Inc.

Coal
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil Wood

Orange 3-0119
456 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST.
ORANGE, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J.

Cornell Cafeteria
Serving Consistently

Good Food
In Newark
for more than 12 years
Luncheon—Dinner
Home Baked Goods and Catering

You are invited to reserve our balcony for banquets and special evening parties.

19 CLINTON STREET
We have never served liquor!

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY
"Home of Quality"

Laundry
Fur Storage
Pillow Sanitizing

Garment Cleaning
Rug Cleaning and Storage
Mattress Renovating

Phone Journal Square 2-2000
220 TONNELE AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Service to Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Passaic Counties,
Northern New Jersey Lakes and Jersey Shore

tion. Today Bostonians gazed about them, wondering just how many areas might be called "slums" under this definition.

Milk

But Cows Still Produce

If the Government can't make the milk distributors be good, dealers and producers in the Boston market area are going to strike. Plans for the conditional boycott were made known through Mr. Edward H. Jones, Vermont commissioner of agriculture, at Montpelier today.

The dealers and producers aim their protest action specifically at one distributor, the Whiting Milk Company, which they charge with violating the milk code by underpaying the farmers.

Federal authorities have called a hearing for Sept. 11 and the producers and dealers say that their strike will be called if this can't be patched up at that time.

Whiting officials blame things on the "narrow spread" between the price they must pay for milk and the price they have lost much money since last February.

Liquor Control
New Bootlegger Offensive

Boston today faced new evidence that repeat was not an end to racketeering. A new police drive by Capt. Edward W. Fallon of the Athen Street police station in South Boston was under way to prevent intimidation through threats of violence.

During prohibition sellers of liquor, threatened by violence, paid regular sums of money to certain "gangs" to prevent attacks. Once liquor selling was made legitimate, it was expected that this would end.

But Captain Fallon recently has had many reports of legitimate dealers being warned that their places of business would be wrecked and their persons suffer violence if "protection" money wasn't paid. The climax came the other day when four plate-glass windows in a liquor store were smashed, followed by a brick attack on all the bottled goods in the window, which were completely destroyed.

Looking further into the cause it appears that much bootleg liquor is coming into the district. Not satisfied with undercutting the legitimate dealers by selling untaxed drinks, the bootleggers have resorted to intimidation to clean out the legitimate dealers unless they pay "tribute." If they pay, it is easy money. If they don't, out of business they

Craig
Jeddo
Highland
Coal

and Vacuum Fuel Oil

Represented by
J. Philip Strehle

47 Montana Street, Philadelphia
Call GERMantown 5339

Zotos
Permanent
Wave
10

No Machine—No Electricity
Eugene Water Sacht Wave, \$7.50
Other Beautiful Permanent Waves

HAIR TINTING—FACIALS
GITTIER'S

1631 Chestnut Street Spruce 6344
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPRINGER'S
RESTAURANT

Under Reading Terminal
At 12th and Filbert Streets
PHILADELPHIA

NO MUSIC... NO BEER OR LIQUOR
Just good, plain, wholesome food.

See Food, Specialties
Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Service
Open Daily and Sunday

Dependably
Fine Dairy
Products

"A" Milk
De Luxe "A" Butter
De Luxe Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream

Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore

Call
GLAdstone 0900
TODAY

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

FRIDAY—LAST DAY
To Buy a Coat
IN THE AUGUST SALE
and SAVE 20%
Prices begin at \$56
Special Discounts at \$34-\$42-\$50

go and more easy money comes through wider markets for the bootleg product.

Commissioner Hultman has promised extra men to Captain Fallon to clean up this situation.

Adventure
Two Men in a Boat

Two young Bostonians set out from Provincetown in a speedboat yesterday for some fun, perhaps mild adventure. Off the tip of Cape Cod the motor quit. Nothing would avail. At the mercy of the seas they looked about for help.

Finally a distant smudge of smoke grew large, turned out to be the Cape Cod steamship Steel Pier. By this time rough weather had slapped the boat into a trough, had drenched the young men.

As the steamer came near, the youngsters waved. Holiday-bent passengers seeing them, waved back. Continued waving brought continued return greetings as is the custom when boats pass. Finally the young men displayed the American flag upside down as a distress signal. This still meant nothing to the steamer.

Finally in desperation another effort to start the boat was made. Happily enough it coughed and sputtered, ran just long enough to bring it alongside the Steel Pier. Quick shouts brought home the real situation and one of the young men was soon aboard.

The other refused to leave the speedboat, rode the 40 miles to Boston towed by the steamer.

Bulgaria's Envoy to Moscow

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 29 (P).—Professor Michailchev, former Bulgarian Minister to Czechoslovakia, yesterday was appointed Minister to Moscow, this country's first diplomatic representative there in 18 years.

School Supplies
Office Furnishings
Equipment and Supplies

Party Invitations
Bridge Tables and Place Cards

DECKER'S
Stationery and Office Outfitters

902 Chestnut Street
9 South 15th Street
—PHILADELPHIA—

William B. Margerum
INCORPORATED

The House of Excellence in
Meat, Poultry
and
General Food
Products

Reading Terminal Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WAWA
DAIRY FARMS

Pasteurized Milk and Cream
CERTIFIED and RAW MILK
Butter and Cottage Cheese

Farms and Bottling Plant
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Main Office
ALLEGHENY AVE. at 35th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Telephone Radcliff 7020

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.

45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA

Telephone Preston 1920

SCOTT-POWELL
"A" MILK

CUMMINGS
COAL

Call
GLAdstone 0900
TODAY

GERMANTOWN AVE.
at WAYNE ST.
5036 WARRINGTON
W. PHILA.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

FRIDAY—LAST DAY
To Buy a Coat
IN THE AUGUST SALE
and SAVE 20%
Prices begin at \$56
Special Discounts at \$34-\$42-\$50

Visitors to
NEW YORK
choose the
HOTEL
MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th St. NYC

Men and women are enthusiastic over the smart location of the Montclair and its convenience to railroads, shops, theatres and famous Radio City 800 rooms, each with bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Single from \$2.50, double from \$3.50.

SPORTSWEAR
DRESSES
MILLINERY
ACCESSORIES

Emily
SHOPS

35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg, Washington

KODAKS
AND KODAK
SUPPLIES

Get Kodak Film
here for the holiday

THE Labor Day week—end—three days of holiday good times—high spot of the summer for picture taking. See that you have an ample supply of dependable Kodak Film, in the yellow box. We

Our careful photo finishing will make the most of your Labor Day films. And our service is prompt, too.

EASTMAN KODAK STORES

ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street
Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N.W.

NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave.
215 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St.
117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 646 Wood Street

Wholesome
Full-Flavored Candies

GOOD CANDY... for all the Family

HALF-POUND

10 cents

Fred W. Amend Co., Danville, Illinois

Canadians Get More Radios

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL.—Canadians spent more than four times as much money for radio sets in the first quarter of 1934 as in the similar period the previous year, according to Mr. S. G. Waters, sales supervisor for the Canadian Radio Corporation. In his opinion this is one indication that economic difficulties are being overcome.

Animated Christmas Displays

within the "price" range of every store

ATTENTION ARRESTING
INEXPENSIVE—COLORFUL

May we serve you?
Faster than without obligation

United Display Service
Incorporated
410 So. Dearborn St. HAR 3747
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables

533 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair
Telephone 2-6464

WHOLESALE RETAIL

BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY
"Home of Quality"

Laundry
Fur Storage
Pillow Sanitizing

Garment Cleaning
Rug Cleaning and Storage
Mattress Renovating

Phone Journal Square 2-2000
220 TONNELE AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Service to Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Passaic Counties,
Northern New Jersey Lakes and Jersey Shore

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

FRIDAY—LAST DAY
To Buy a Coat
IN THE AUGUST SALE
and SAVE 20%
Prices begin at \$56
Special Discounts at \$34-\$42-\$50

SCOTT-POWELL
"A" MILK

CUMMINGS
COAL

Call
GLAdstone 0900
TODAY

GERMANTOWN AVE.
at WAYNE ST.
5036 WARRINGTON
W. PHILA.

Profit Seen in New Deal By Secretary of Treasury

(Continued from Page 1)

her reduction for the \$766,000,000 increase in the government share in the assets of agencies owned and financed only in part by the Government. But he did mention the assets. And if it is added to the other assets, it completes the over-balancing of the \$6,000,000,000 the New Deal cost and leaves it with a profit of \$261,000,000, or \$2.12 per capita, to the good.

Text of the Speech
The text of the speech by Secretary Morgenthau follows:
I propose tonight to discuss with you the cost of the New Deal. I will avoid the jargon of the usual financial statement and will try to give you in plain language a concise but complete explanation of the essential facts.

On March 4, 1933, when the present Administration came into office, the gross public debt of the United States stood at a little less than \$21,000,000,000. By June 30 of this year it had increased to \$27,000,000,000, or an increase of about \$6,000,000,000. This is the gross increase in the national debt during the first year and four months of the new Administration.

Some observers have concluded that it also represents the cost of the New Deal during that period, in so far as such cost is reflected in a growth of the public debt.

HEADQUARTERS for VACATIONISTS IN NEW YORK

Private tunnel from hotel to Penn. Station

More and more folks make The Martinique their headquarters while vacationing in New York, America's greatest summer resort. One block from Empire State Building, Fifth Avenue, and the largest department stores.

584 Comfortable Rooms
SINGLE . . . \$1.50 to \$3.50
DOUBLE . . . \$2.50 to \$5.00
Direction, American Hotels Corporation
J. Leslie Kincaid, President
G. H. WARTMAN, Supervising Manager

Hotel Martinique
Broadway at 32nd Street - New York



rabbit's-hair, rust-and-brown
... green-and-brown \$19.75

metal-plaided wool, black-and-gold
... brown-and-gold \$29.75

"MIMI" and the New Wools

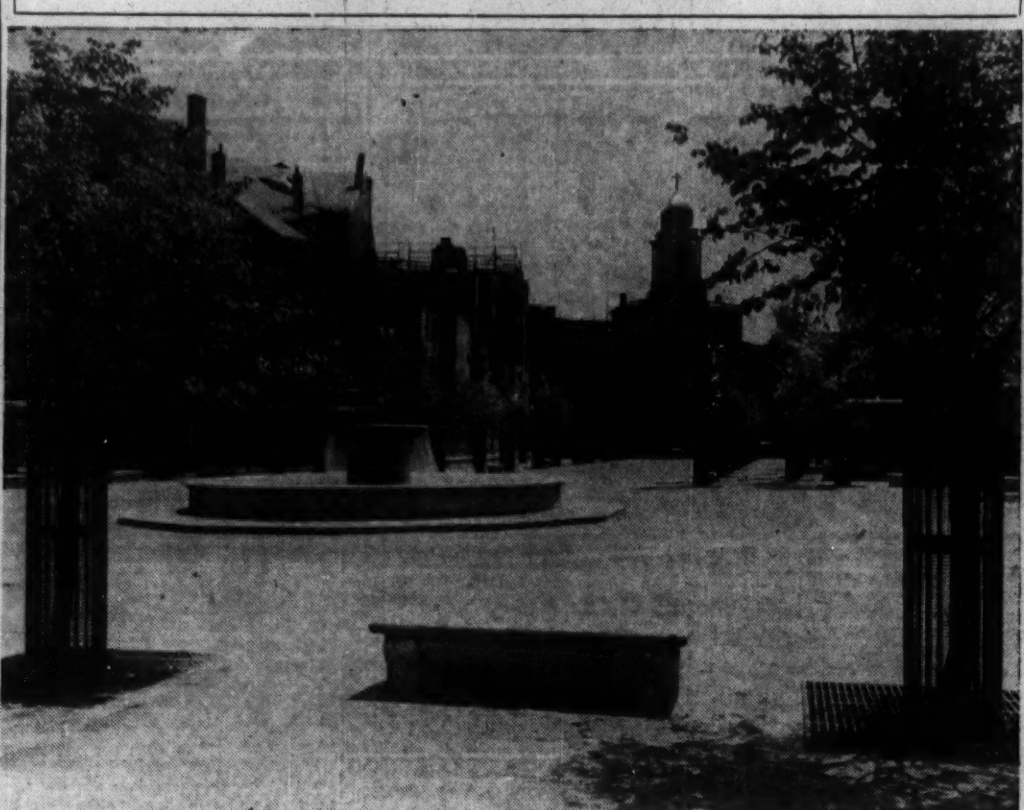
These two brand-new exclusive "MIMI" frocks show where wool is going. . . The metal-plaided wool, slightly and smartly scintillant, is that new kind of wool frock that goes on to tea, bearing you from business to pleasure without turning a hair or changing a thing. . . The other is a gay rabbit's-hair with tie-silk scarf that convulses newish—a perfect frock for rough-and-tumble in the country as well as demurer wear in town.

Sizes 11 to 17 in the MIMI Shops

JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK
Ninth Street and Broadway
Tel: STuyvesant 9-4700

PHILADELPHIA
Bell: Rittenhouse 1000
Keystone: Recca 4801

Boston's Newest Park Unit



Arthur A. Shureliff, architect

North End Prado

Built With Income From George Robert White Fund to Benefit Residents in a Tenement Section.

ance, which is \$1,600,000,000 larger than on March 4 of last year, and the other containing \$2,800,000,000 representing the "profit" on devaluation. But in addition to cash drawers, we also have a safe. And in that safe we have some very valuable securities—securities consisting of notes and other obligations held by various agencies in which the Government has an interest.

A complete statement of the net assets of this kind has never before been published by the Government. I am giving out such a statement this evening for publication in tomorrow morning's newspapers. From now on I will do this regularly once a month. I am doing so in order that you can always have access to an accurate, full, and up-to-date account of the financial position of our Government.

The assets I am now describing may be classified in two groups. The first group consists of assets of agencies which are wholly owned by the Government and wholly financed with government funds. In this group belong the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Public Works Administration, the Export-Import Bank and a number of other agencies financed entirely by the Government. Between March 4 of last year and June 30 of this, the net increase in the assets of these agencies amounted to \$1,095,000,000.

Counting the Assets
What are these assets, and can we rely on them to contribute in due time to reduction of the national debt? They consist for the most part of such items as preferred bank stock and capital notes, cash, investments and other property, and loans made to public and private borrowers. In the Treasury we recognize, of course, that it may later be necessary to write off certain losses. But the quality of the collateral which secures the various loans; the good credit of our state and local governments; the record of private business in meeting its obligations, all combine to give assurance that the losses of the National Government will not be substantial.

So much for the first group of assets—those which will eventually be available for reduction of the national debt. There is also a second group, representing assets owned by agencies which are in part financed by the sale of their own obligations to the public. In this group belong the federal land banks, the home loan banks and other similar agencies. These assets have a somewhat different status. They will not be available, as will those in the first group, for reduction of the national debt. But we may note, while we are taking an inventory of our position, that the Government's share in the net assets of this second group has increased by \$766,000,000 during the present Administration.

Counting Other Assets
We may also note, outside of the present inventory, other very real and tangible assets in the form of better roads, better housing, huge new dams and power plants, modern public buildings and other projects which, financed in whole or in part by federal funds, have increased the real wealth of the country.

Finally, to complete the picture, it needs to be pointed out that the Government has, in addition to its public debt, a contingent liability on obligations issued by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. But these obligations were issued in ex-

change for mortgages on homes and farms, conservatively appraised at values in excess of the amount of such obligations.

Let me sum up at this point and recapitulate the figures I have used in this stock-taking of our position:

The gross increase in the national debt between March 4, 1933, and June 30, 1934, amounted in round numbers to \$6,000,000,000. Against this gross increase we can offset, either now or ultimately, the following assets:

Checking Back
(1) An increase in the Treasury's cash balance of \$1,600,000,000; (2) the "profit" of \$2,800,000,000 resulting from the reduction of the gold content of the dollar; (3) the increase in the net assets of the agencies wholly owned and financed by the Government—this inventory of the Government's financial position at the close of the last fiscal year on June 30—let us turn now to the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 1934. We find that in July and August, the first two months of this new year, the Government's expenditures continued to exceed its revenues and hence the national debt continued to increase. But this had been anticipated. Let us note the landmarks by which we have been charting our course.

The President estimated in his first budget message to Congress that the national deficit, including both ordinary and emergency expenditures, would amount during the six months from January to June, 1934, to about \$6,000,000,000. He also estimated that the deficit for the 12 months from July, 1934, to June, 1935, would be about \$2,000,000,000.

\$8,000,000,000 Deficit
The total deficit thus forecast for the 18 months from January, 1934, to June, 1935—the 18 decisive months in which the Federal Government expected to be called on to meet both the heaviest expenditures for relief of unemployment and the largest expenditures in its recovery program—amounted to \$8,000,000,000. This is the basis on which the

**\$2 a day
in a smart
New York hotel**

A new hotel—two blocks east of Grand Central Station, in residential Tudor City. All outside rooms. All rooms with private bath. Single rooms \$2; double \$3. Special rates by the week.

HOTEL TUDOR
304 East 42nd Street



"I FELT SO SORRY FOR MR. MARTIN
—the way she scolds him because they haven't a maid and people notice her dishpan hands!"

"You'd think she'd avoid harsh soaps
—they roughen hands so quickly. With Lux, hands stay lovely!"

"Yes, Lux in the dishpan is a regular beauty treatment for less than one cent a day!"

LUX prevents humiliating DISHPAN hands

Boston Prado Opens Space for Residents In Crowded District

A spacious prado, furnishing an open vista between the Old North Church and St. Stephen's, two of Boston's most historic houses of worship, will be turned over to the Boston Park Department within a few days.

The prado, located on Hanover Street, Webster Avenue and Unity Street, was built with the income from the George Robert White Fund, \$267,000. The Old Webster House was among the 17 torn down to make room for the new park.

Its 24,000-foot area includes a granite fountain 30 feet in diameter and 47 European linden trees and 31 Lombardy poplar trees. At the base of the nine-foot wall surrounding the prado is a continuous seat with capacity for 530 people. There are also several stone benches situated under the trees. Both the wall and pavement of the prado have been done in brick of a shade which harmonizes with the old churches. The pavement has been laid on a concrete slab and each brick is set in cement to prevent cracking or loosening.

Almost in the shadow of the Old North Church steeple, a tiny garden has been made. Behind the iron gates which form the entrance, popular and alantus trees and a variety of shrubs have been planted. The prado is 485 feet long and measures 85 feet across at its widest point. It was designed by Mr. Arthur A. Shureliff, landscape architect, and constructed by A. G. Tomasello & Son.

Silver Jubilee Observed By Canadian Nurse Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Greetings from a royal nurse and messages and gifts from sister organizations in Britain to the Canadian Nurses' Association have been sent in honor of its silver jubilee.

An interesting gift was a brick from the home of Florence Nightingale, Her Royal Highness the Princess Arthur of Connaught, herself a state registered nurse, and president of the Royal British Nurses Association, sent a personal letter.

These \$3,000,000, as well as the additional funds which the President estimated would result in a deficit of \$2,000,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, will depend on developments which cannot be foreseen at this time. But, even if the deficit for the new year, exclusive of drought relief expenditures, should reach \$5,000,000,000 instead of \$2,000,000,000, the combined deficit for the period of 18 months from January of 1934 to June of 1935 would still be no more than the \$8,000,000,000 on which we originally planned.

A word in conclusion. If after listening to my talk you have any detailed questions relating to what I have said, I hope you will feel free to write to me. Good-night and thank you.

President Laughs Over Inflation By Using Gold Profit

Long Time in Future, He
Says—Now Is Just a
Nest Egg

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 29—President Roosevelt emphasized today at a regular press conference here that it is only the ultimate intention of the Government to use the gold profit from devaluation of the dollar and he laughed away inquiries on inflation by immediate use of this fund.

The President spoke in response to questions about the speech last night by Secretary Morgenthau stating the purpose to employ the \$2,800,000,000 gold profit eventually for retirement of the public debt.

Sitting in his small study room at the family home, Mr. Roosevelt based on the speech last night by Secretary Morgenthau stating the purpose to employ the \$2,800,000,000 gold profit eventually for retirement of the public debt.

He looked forward to talks today with Mr. Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large to Europe, and Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard University, who is just returning from abroad. He said he expected to discuss only foreign affairs with both men who have spent the summer in Europe.

Keeping a strictly tentative schedule, the President said he was most hopeful of going to Newport in the middle of September to attend the international yacht race in which he has always had a keen interest. It also is his intention to return to the Summer White House from that event.

As for the threatened textile strike, the refusal of garment manufacturers to abide by his order for shorter hours and higher wages, the President smiled and said there was no comment just now.

Likewise, inquiries about yesterday's primary results failed to draw response other than a reiteration of the statement that he was taking no part in the primaries.

The President talked over home town business with the local reporter and also with Mr. James Townsend, Democratic leader, who called early today.

Mr. Roosevelt described yesterday's luncheon with Governor Lehman as just a visit. He said there was no discussion of politics. He is going to attend the old Dutchess County fair some time this week.

Profit in Cows Is Figured
Records compiled by the University of Kentucky show an average dairy cow will produce milk valued at \$14.77 annually, while feed costs \$67.87.

COOL and CONVENIENT

Live on a mountain top this summer . . . 800 ft. elevation . . . 40 minutes from New York . . . golf . . . tennis . . . dancing . . . new English grill . . . home cooking . . . American Plan . . . from \$5 single, \$8 double . . . also European Plan . . . Telephone Montclair 2-1410.

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Montclair - New Jersey

35¢
Where the finest type of work is being done by hairdressers of reputation.

FINGER WAVE, MARCEL, MANICURE, HAIRCUT, FACIAL
Hours 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
3 items \$1.00
any day
SUSQUEHANNA 7-7347
2067 Broadway
Bet. 71st and 72nd Sts.
NEW YORK

To Monitor readers during July and August, \$7.50 Permanent Wave for \$5.00

PLAY'S THE THING ON LABOR DAY

AT CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

Three-day week-ends are rare enough in the rigid calendar we live by. So take full advantage of this one with a visit to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Swim in the surf and, between dips, enjoy the privacy of our beach cabanas just outside our door. Golf. Fish. Go sailing, or beguile the bright hours in countless other amusing ways. Within the hotels you'll find both entertainment and rest. Concerts. Cool Ocean Decks. Music and pleasant game rooms. As for food and slumber, here they'll quickly convince you that Chalfonte-Haddon Hall is the one place to stay, holiday or not. *Christian Science* church in our block.

American Plan—Room with bath
One person—single room
CHALFONTE . . . \$7 up
HADDON HALL . . . \$8 up
Two persons—double room
CHALFONTE . . . \$12 up
HADDON HALL . . . \$14 up
European Plan rates on application.
Send for booklet.

Leeds and Lippincott Company

Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
ATLANTIC CITY



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN OF GREATER VALUES

THERE are hundreds of American Oil Company bulk plants and thousands of American dealers and stations from Maine to Florida to serve you.

- ★ "New-Action" Orange AMERICAN GAS
- ★ AMOCO-GAS--the original special motor fuel
- ★ AMOCO Motor Oils

New refinery--new process--new performance.
AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

★ from Maine to Florida

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

• Dots Indicate Bulk Plants of American Oil Company
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MD.

"AMERICAN MARCHES further AHEAD!"

International A. A. F. Approves 15 World Records by Americans

Ben B. Eastman, Former Stanford University Star,
Leads List With Five to His Credit—Torrance's
Shotput Mark Most Astounding

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29 (AP)—Fifteen American marks, including Bill Bonthron's 3m. 48.8s. for 1500 meters and Glenn V. Cunningham's 4m. 6.7s. for the mile are among the track and field records accepted by the congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation as world standards. The American records given world recognition:

16-Pound Shotput—Jack Torrance, 17.0 meters (57 ft. 10 in.).
10-Meter High Hurdles—Percy M. Beard, 14.2s.
400-Meter Hurdles—Glenn Hardin, 56.4s.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—Norman P. Paul, 23s. (ties).
Running High Jump—Walter Martz, 206 centimeters (6 ft. 9 in.).
100-Meters—Ralph H. Metcalfe, 10.3s. (ties).
200-Meters—Ralph H. Metcalfe, 20.6s. (ties).
300-Meters—Ben B. Eastman, 3m. 2s.
400-Meters—Ben B. Eastman, 4m. 4.4s.
500-Yards—Ben B. Eastman, 5m. 5.2s.
600-Yards—Ben B. Eastman, 6m. 4.8s.
One Mile—Glenn V. Cunningham, 4m. 6.7s.
1500 Meters—William R. Bonthron, 3m. 48.8s.

All but three of the marks—those credited to Paul in the hurdles and Metcalfe in the sprints—displace present records. Those three merely tie standards already accepted.

It was the first American list in years and definitely returns the United States to the top of the track and field heap, not only in number of world records held, but in the quality of performance.

Most astounding of the new records is the shotput mark of Torrance, Louisiana State University giant. His record performance eclipses by 4 ft. 5 in. the old standard of 52 ft. 7 in. set by Z. Heljasz, of Poland, in 1932.

Bonthron's performance supplants the 3m. 49.2s. mark of Jules Ladoumègue, France's now ineligible middle distance star, while Cunningham's record of 4m. 6.7s. for the mile takes the place of Ladoumègue's old mark of 4m. 9.2s., made in 1931.

The 3m. 49s. effort of Luigi Beccali, Italy's Olympic champion, at 1500 meters and Jack C. Lovelock's record of 4m. 7.8s. for the mile had not been presented for recognition. Other records accepted by the congress are:

1000 Yards—Luigi Beccali, Italy, 2m. 10s.
Four Miles—Volmar 180 Italia, Finland, 19m. 1s.
5000 Meters—Henry Nielson, Denmark, 8m. 18.4s.
Two Miles—Ernest Harper, England, 33.65 meters.
Discus Throw—Harald Anderson, Sweden, 62.42 meters (17 ft. 11 in.).
Javelin Throw—Matti Järvinen, Finland, 76.10 meters (249 ft. 8 in.).

The British retorted that it was the general wish of the sports leaders of Northern Ireland to come under British jurisdiction and that they had made the request on that basis. The vote was the same as on the Nurmeli case, 12 to 5.

The verbal-voting storm broke over the congress soon after the Finnish proposal to change the rules to make it mandatory on the congress to elect a president and a secretary of different nationalities. The battle lines were formed there and the proposal lost.

Finland then proposed that the power to pass on the eligibility of any athlete be restored to the individual nations. This also lost. The council then moved its resolution and it was passed.

A hot fight also developed over the council's ruling, which the congress sustained, limiting the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State A. A. F. to the political borders of the Free State. It has represented Ireland as a unit since 1924.

The ruling was made at the request of Great Britain, which, the Irish delegation dramatically charged, was attempting to steal Irish stars.

The Irish delegates pointed out that all international sports governing bodies except that of cycling accepted the island as an athletic unit and that it was too poor to be cut in twain. They said the action would make it impossible for Ireland to participate in any more international contests including the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936.

The British retorted that it was the general wish of the sports leaders of Northern Ireland to come under British jurisdiction and that they had made the request on that basis. The vote was the same as on the Nurmeli case, 12 to 5.

The verbal-voting storm broke over the congress soon after the Finnish proposal to change the rules to make it mandatory on the congress to elect a president and a secretary of different nationalities. The battle lines were formed there and the proposal lost.

Finland then proposed that the power to pass on the eligibility of any athlete be restored to the individual nations. This also lost. The council then moved its resolution and it was passed.

A hot fight also developed over the council's ruling, which the congress sustained, limiting the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State A. A. F. to the political borders of the Free State. It has represented Ireland as a unit since 1924.

The ruling was made at the request of Great Britain, which, the Irish delegation dramatically charged, was attempting to steal Irish stars.

The Irish delegates pointed out that all international sports governing bodies except that of cycling accepted the island as an athletic unit and that it was too poor to be cut in twain. They said the action would make it impossible for Ireland to participate in any more international contests including the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936.

The British retorted that it was the general wish of the sports leaders of Northern Ireland to come under British jurisdiction and that they had made the request on that basis. The vote was the same as on the Nurmeli case, 12 to 5.

The verbal-voting storm broke over the congress soon after the Finnish proposal to change the rules to make it mandatory on the congress to elect a president and a secretary of different nationalities. The battle lines were formed there and the proposal lost.

Finland then proposed that the power to pass on the eligibility of any athlete be restored to the individual nations. This also lost. The council then moved its resolution and it was passed.

A hot fight also developed over the council's ruling, which the congress sustained, limiting the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State A. A. F. to the political borders of the Free State. It has represented Ireland as a unit since 1924.

The ruling was made at the request of Great Britain, which, the Irish delegation dramatically charged, was attempting to steal Irish stars.

Perry Faces Strong Field In U. S. Singles

At Least Twenty Rightful
Claimants Threaten His
Tennis Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Frederick J. Perry of England, will have to fight his way through as hard a field as ever competed in a lawn tennis championship of the United States to retain his title when the fifty-third annual men's singles get under way at Forest Hills Saturday.

At least 20 rightful claimants threaten his progress, but until he meets George M. Lott Jr., none of the actual stars are in his immediate vicinity in the draw made yesterday.

In an effort to prevent too many important clashes at the start, the committee exercised its full power to seed players, and those 11 Americans and four foreigners. There will be many matches in the first round and a large number of byes, which will have an important bearing in setting the first 10 for the coming year. Chief of these will bring John W. Van Ryn, eleventh on the preferred list, against Henry J. Prusoff of Seattle, former Pacific Northwest champion, whose record this season in the East has led to many predictions that he will make the coveted list.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., another strong favorite, who heads the lower half, will have the runnerup for the national intercollegiate championship, Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington, D. C., as his first opponent, while other first-round matches will bring Wilmer M. Hines, from North Carolina, against Samuel B. Glavin of Philadelphia, and Clifford S. Sutter against Elmer J. Griffin.

Among the byes in the first quarter, Bryan M. Grant Jr. will meet Manuel Alonso, and right next to them will come J. Donald Budge, who will play against the top seed, opposing William T. Tilden 3d of the formidable Princeton squad. The complete draw is as follows:

United States Lawn Tennis Singles Draw
Upper Half

Second Round—First Round Byes
Charles R. Marks, Seattle, vs. Edward D. Herndon, New York.
Jack F. Tiddell, Hollywood, Calif., vs. James C. Chellis Jr., Los Angeles.
Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, vs. Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga.

William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton, vs. William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton.
Robert J. Kelleher, Forest Hills, vs. Norcross S. Tiney, West Orange, N. J.
Hugh J. Lynch, Buck Hill Falls, Penn., vs. Winner of Kurosaki-Murray.

First Round
Dr. Lawrence Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Robert Murray, Montreal.
Clifford S. Sutter, New York, vs. Elmer J. Griffin, Seattle.
Ramsay Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., vs. Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.

Charles R. Marks, Seattle, vs. Yelverton Garnett, Easthampton, N. Y.
Giles Verstraten, Jackson Heights, N. Y., vs. William Thompson, New York.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, vs. Marcus Hecht, Union Springs, N. Y.

William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton, vs. William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton.
Robert J. Kelleher, Forest Hills, vs. Norcross S. Tiney, West Orange, N. J.
Hugh J. Lynch, Buck Hill Falls, Penn., vs. Winner of Kurosaki-Murray.

First Round
Dr. Lawrence Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Robert Murray, Montreal.
Clifford S. Sutter, New York, vs. Elmer J. Griffin, Seattle.
Ramsay Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., vs. Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.

Charles R. Marks, Seattle, vs. Yelverton Garnett, Easthampton, N. Y.
Giles Verstraten, Jackson Heights, N. Y., vs. William Thompson, New York.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, vs. Marcus Hecht, Union Springs, N. Y.

William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton, vs. William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton.
Robert J. Kelleher, Forest Hills, vs. Norcross S. Tiney, West Orange, N. J.
Hugh J. Lynch, Buck Hill Falls, Penn., vs. Winner of Kurosaki-Murray.

First Round
Dr. Lawrence Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Robert Murray, Montreal.
Clifford S. Sutter, New York, vs. Elmer J. Griffin, Seattle.
Ramsay Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., vs. Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.

Charles R. Marks, Seattle, vs. Yelverton Garnett, Easthampton, N. Y.
Giles Verstraten, Jackson Heights, N. Y., vs. William Thompson, New York.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, vs. Marcus Hecht, Union Springs, N. Y.

William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton, vs. William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton.
Robert J. Kelleher, Forest Hills, vs. Norcross S. Tiney, West Orange, N. J.
Hugh J. Lynch, Buck Hill Falls, Penn., vs. Winner of Kurosaki-Murray.

First Round
Dr. Lawrence Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Robert Murray, Montreal.
Clifford S. Sutter, New York, vs. Elmer J. Griffin, Seattle.
Ramsay Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., vs. Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.

Charles R. Marks, Seattle, vs. Yelverton Garnett, Easthampton, N. Y.
Giles Verstraten, Jackson Heights, N. Y., vs. William Thompson, New York.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, vs. Marcus Hecht, Union Springs, N. Y.

William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton, vs. William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton.
Robert J. Kelleher, Forest Hills, vs. Norcross S. Tiney, West Orange, N. J.
Hugh J. Lynch, Buck Hill Falls, Penn., vs. Winner of Kurosaki-Murray.

First Round
Dr. Lawrence Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Robert Murray, Montreal.
Clifford S. Sutter, New York, vs. Elmer J. Griffin, Seattle.
Ramsay Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., vs. Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.

Charles R. Marks, Seattle, vs. Yelverton Garnett, Easthampton, N. Y.
Giles Verstraten, Jackson Heights, N. Y., vs. William Thompson, New York.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, vs. Marcus Hecht, Union Springs, N. Y.

William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton, vs. William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton.
Robert J. Kelleher, Forest Hills, vs. Norcross S. Tiney, West Orange, N. J.
Hugh J. Lynch, Buck Hill Falls, Penn., vs. Winner of Kurosaki-Murray.

First Round
Dr. Lawrence Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Robert Murray, Montreal.
Clifford S. Sutter, New York, vs. Elmer J. Griffin, Seattle.
Ramsay Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., vs. Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.

Charles R. Marks, Seattle, vs. Yelverton Garnett, Easthampton, N. Y.
Giles Verstraten, Jackson Heights, N. Y., vs. William Thompson, New York.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, vs. Marcus Hecht, Union Springs, N. Y.

William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton, vs. William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton.
Robert J. Kelleher, Forest Hills, vs. Norcross S. Tiney, West Orange, N. J.
Hugh J. Lynch, Buck Hill Falls, Penn., vs. Winner of Kurosaki-Murray.

First Round
Dr. Lawrence Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Robert Murray, Montreal.
Clifford S. Sutter, New York, vs. Elmer J. Griffin, Seattle.
Ramsay Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., vs. Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.

Charles R. Marks, Seattle, vs. Yelverton Garnett, Easthampton, N. Y.
Giles Verstraten, Jackson Heights, N. Y., vs. William Thompson, New York.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, vs. Marcus Hecht, Union Springs, N. Y.

William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton, vs. William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton.
Robert J. Kelleher, Forest Hills, vs. Norcross S. Tiney, West Orange, N. J.
Hugh J. Lynch, Buck Hill Falls, Penn., vs. Winner of Kurosaki-Murray.

First Round
Dr. Lawrence Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Robert Murray, Montreal.
Clifford S. Sutter, New York, vs. Elmer J. Griffin, Seattle.
Ramsay Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., vs. Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.

Charles R. Marks, Seattle, vs. Yelverton Garnett, Easthampton, N. Y.
Giles Verstraten, Jackson Heights, N. Y., vs. William Thompson, New York.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, vs. Marcus Hecht, Union Springs, N. Y.

English Players, Baroness Levi In Semifinals at Rye

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 29—The women's singles dominated the play in the Eastern lawn tennis championships this morning, with the second round completed and Baroness Levi entering the semifinals at the expense of Florence S. LeBoutillier, 6-3, 6-4, her chops working well on the damp courts.

In a belated match in the second round of the men's singles, played last night, the American player, the foreign seeded players, Vernon E. Kirby of South Africa, was eliminated by Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., with the aid of his most effective service. The rain-soaked turf told against the better player, who attempted at net play few and far between. The score was 6-3, 8-6.

Freda James of the English contingent, made short work of Mrs. William W. Hester Jr., the former Lillian Schaarman, winning with the aid of her powerful driving at 6-1, 6-1. Betty M. Nuttall followed with an 8-6, 6-3 victory over Carolyn Roberts, though the service of the latter carried her to extra games in the first set.

Katherine E. Stammer completed the British progress in the quarterfinals by scoring a victory over May Hope-Doeg, the latest star of the Sutton family from California, 6-0, 7-5.

Lancashire Certain
Of Intercounty Title

English Intercounty Cricket Championship
Standing as Aug. 28 Inclusive

Lancashire W L T P F PP O P C
Lancashire 13 10 4 0 450 287 57.11
Sussex 12 8 2 1 435 238 54.71
Wiltshire 12 8 4 5 450 180 57.71
Derbyshire 11 6 3 1 405 208 51.38
Yorkshire 12 7 3 2 435 222 51.63
Kent 12 7 5 0 450 225 50.00
Gloucestershire 12 10 2 4 450 210 46.63
Nottinghamshire 9 4 5 0 420 191 41.97
Middlesex 8 9 2 0 450 164 40.49
Surrey 12 7 5 0 450 225 50.00
Leicestershire 8 3 6 0 345 125 35.65
Gimingham 3 8 5 4 345 94 27.24
Somerset 12 10 1 1 405 278 21.66
Warwickshire 12 10 1 1 405 278 21.66
Northamptonshire 12 7 3 2 360 51 14.16

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 29—Lancashire led in a match concluded at the Oval yesterday which definitely assured the northerners of victory in the English intercounty cricket championship for the eleventh time.

The five points gained against Surrey's last place position in the intercounty championship secured Lancashire an unassailable position although other counties still have engagements to fulfill. The Lancastrian's last success in an intercounty championship occurred in 1930.

This year's victory is attributable to a number of factors. Lancashire, perhaps H. T. Eckerley's exceptional good fortune in winning the toss for the choice of innings so often. On all but three occasions his call has been correct. Lancashire, too, has plenty of reserve strength and its second eleven is at the Oval for the minor counties competition.

Third Successive State Open

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29 (AP)—For the third consecutive year, Johnny Golden, chunky, wee-burned country professional, captured the Connecticut open golf title yesterday. The veteran golfer toured the section, New Britain, Conn., to a post to 72-hole score of 286, only two strokes better than the runnerup, Golden was the dark-haired Bobby Grant, amateur star from the Wethersfield Country Club, who ended at 290.

Grant, who was the only golfer to break 300, played a blistering trail over the final 18 holes yesterday, finishing with a 2 under par. The New Britain professional won first prize of \$250. A field of 84 competed for the honor. Golden, who finished with 160 or better for the first 35 holes.

Southern Association

New Orleans Won Lost P.C.
New Orleans 32 23 .582
Chattanooga 32 23 .582
Nashville 32 29 .523
Knoxville 28 29 .491
Memphis 30 33 .476
Atlanta 28 33 .459
Little Rock 28 33 .459
Birmingham 22 35 .386

Results Aug. 28

Knoxville 3, Birmingham 2.
Knoxville 4, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 1, Atlanta 6.
Atlanta 2, Chattanooga 2.
Chattanooga 2, New Orleans 1.
Memphis 6, Nashville 6.

Quain Announces Plans

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (AP)—Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, and newly-elected president of the Ottawa Senators, who will play in St. Louis this winter, have completed a conference over details of the franchise transfer. Neither would discuss what Frank Calder, owner of the St. Louis Flyers of the American Association, would dispute territorial rights in the Missouri City. The Senators will train here during the season. Quain announced that no manager has been selected. It was understood that George Boucher, who piloted the team last season, would be retained.

American Safety Razor Co.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—American Safety Razor Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit equivalent to 1933. The company's earnings were \$11.59 a share in the first half of 1933.

Through the cooperation of the owners and players of both Boston major league baseball clubs, and also the Boston Red Sox, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, an interesting program has been arranged for Friday at Braves Stadium, an entertainment of the main attraction, of course, will be a ball game between the Red Sox and Braves.

In addition to there will be a band and drum and bugle corps and vaudeville acts. The price of admission to the grandstand and pavilion is only 41 cents and the crowd will more than get its money's worth before the afternoon is over. The proceeds will be used for such welfare as Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield may determine.

The Marzville Day committee held a meeting last night and it was decided that the "Rabbit" will be escorted to Braves Field on Sunday by way of a parade which will start at the Hotel Touraine, continue down Tremont and Boylston Streets to Arlington, on to Beacon and to the home of the Braves.

The parade began at 12:30. A great crowd is expected as the popular little veteran returns to the city. The subheader is scheduled with the Phillies.

Through the cooperation of the owners and players of both Boston major league baseball clubs, and also the Boston Red Sox, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, an interesting program has been arranged for Friday at Braves Stadium, an entertainment of the main attraction, of course, will be a ball game between the Red Sox and Braves.

In addition to there will be a band and drum and bugle corps and vaudeville acts. The price of admission to the grandstand and pavilion is only 41 cents and the crowd will more than get its money's worth before the afternoon is over. The proceeds will be used for such welfare as Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield may determine.

The Marzville Day committee held a meeting last night and it was decided that the "Rabbit" will be escorted to Braves Field on Sunday by way of a parade which will start at the Hotel Touraine, continue down Tremont and Boylston Streets to Arlington, on to Beacon and to the home of the Braves.

The parade began at 12:30. A great crowd is expected as the popular little veteran returns to the city. The subheader is scheduled with the Phillies.

Through the cooperation of the owners and players of both Boston major league baseball clubs, and also the Boston Red Sox, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, an interesting program has been arranged for Friday at Braves Stadium, an entertainment of the main attraction, of course, will be a ball game between the Red Sox and Braves.

In addition to there will be a band and drum and bugle corps and vaudeville acts. The price of admission to the grandstand and pavilion is only 41 cents and the crowd will more than get its money's worth before the afternoon is over. The proceeds will be used for such welfare as Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield may determine.

Cup Defense Candidates Are Given Respite

Yankee Gets More Time in
Which to Fix Jumper
Strut

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29 (AP)—Yankee and Rainbow today were given a welcome respite from the strenuous competition through which one or the other will be named to defend the United States Cup.

The postponement was declared to give Yankee sailed by Charles Francis Adams, former navy secretary, more time in which to repair damage to her rigging suffered in yesterday's contest.

The Boston boat's afterward had advised the New York Yacht Club they could have her ready if necessary to meet Harold F. Vanderbilt's Rainbow today. Members of Yankee's crew worked far into a rainy and windy night aloft in bosun's chairs, repairing a broken jumper strut, part of the rigging which supports the top of her mast.

While no announcement was made of the race committee setting the time of the next race in the final trial series, it was expected that the contending yachts would resume their competition tomorrow.

Yankee was forced by an accident to her rigging to drop out of yesterday's race. The accident occurred after a long lead of Rainbow and passed her. Her jumper strut let go after the two contenders had rounded the windward 15-mile mark and were running home with spinnaker set. Even then, she would have been all right had the wind shifted halfway around the compass to convert an intended run into another beat. The broken rigging was intended only to support the mast when working to windward, and had the second leg remained a run, Yankee could have continued.

Before Yankee had reached her mooring two of her crew were 100 feet or more aloft repairing the damage. Her after guard were confident everything would be in readiness to resume the final trial series today.

Yesterday's race was scheduled at a 30-mile windward leeward contest. It was sailed in light air, and variable, which probably ranged from 8 to 10 knots velocity.

The starting signal found Yankee at the windward end of the line, but she was unable to keep her lead over Rainbow. Rainbow, too, was moving faster, and within the first hour had worked out a lead of three or four miles. But after Yankee shifted from a double to a single, her lead was lost. The Boston loop started to go places.

At the 15-mile mark Rainbow led the Boston boat by only 35 seconds. Spinnakers were broken out for the run before the breeze with Yankee so close to Rainbow that she was able to keep its full force from Rainbow's canvas and she soon overhauled and passed her.

The jumper strut had splintered and when the shift in the breeze headed the contenders, Yankee was compelled to quit or risk losing her mast. She was towed back to her mooring by a tug, while Rainbow took a line from her tender.

The selection committee offered Yankee a lay-off today, to give her time to make repairs, but the Boston boat's afterward believed they were ready by morning.

Yankee and Rainbow have each won a decision from the other in final trials.

Huot and Borthwick
Tied in Canadian P.G.A.

SPECIAL TO THE Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 29—Jules Huot, Kent Golf Links, Quebec, recent winner of the provincial open title, and Dick Borthwick, young pro of the Montreal Country Club, were tied for the lead after the first 18 holes of the 72-hole medal competition for the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association championship here on Tuesday, carding 68's, even with par and equalling the record for the Country Club of Montreal course. They had a two-stroke margin on a trio of rivals, Robert Cunningham and Lex Robson, both of Toronto, and R. M. Alston of Ottawa.

Willie Lamb of Toronto, the defending champion, was well down the list with 75. The scores of the 10 leaders were:

Jules Huot, Quebec 68 36 68
Dick Borthwick, St. Andrews, Toronto 68 35 68
Robert Cunningham, Royal York, Toronto 68 37 70
R. M. Alston, Chaudiere, Ottawa 68 36 70
Lex Robson, Montreal 68 36 70
C. R. Murray, Royal Montreal 68 35 71
John Brown, Summerside, Montreal 68 35 72
Selvers Mackenzie, Elm Ridge, Montreal 68 35 72
Gordon Brydson, Mississauga, Toronto 68 35 72

American Association

Minneapolis Won Lost P.C.
Minneapolis 71 62 .534
Milwaukee 70 63 .524
Indianapolis 70 63 .526
Louisville 69 65 .515
Toledo 68 66 .506
St. Paul 68 66 .506
Kansas City 58 78 .418

Results Aug. 28

Indianapolis 12, St. Paul 10.
Columbus 3, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 6, Louisville 4.
Toledo 13, Kansas City 3.

International League

Newark Won Lost P.C.
Newark 44 55 .444
Rochester 44 55 .444
Toronto 40 62 .392
Boston 42 62 .402
Buffalo 40 62 .392
Montreal 40 62 .392
Syracuse 40 62 .392
Cleveland 40 62 .392

Results Aug. 28

Baltimore 6, Syracuse 0.
Indianapolis 12, St. Paul 10.
Columbus 3, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 6, Louisville 4.
Toledo 13, Kansas City 3.

American League

Detroit Won Lost P.C.
Detroit 44 55 .444
New York 44 55 .444
Cleveland 40 62 .392
Boston 42 62 .402
Washington 40 62 .392
St. Louis 40 62 .392
Chicago 40 62 .392

Results Aug. 28

Boston 6, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 12, Washington 0.
Other games postponed.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Talk About Strenuous Games!

IT BEGINS to look as if those persons who have been classing foot-ball, pony polo, hockey, lawn tennis and such games as the most strenuous of sports would have to change their ideas quite a bit, as reports which have been coming out of Jamestown, N. Y., where the leading amateur players have been competing for the checker championship of the United States, indicate more strenuously than can be claimed by any of the games mentioned above. More than two score experts from all parts of the country entered the competition, which was expected to take two weeks; but it is now on its third week, and how much longer it continues evidently depends upon the lasting qualities of the two players now left in the competition. Edwin F.

THE COLLINGWOOD
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

We Pay CASH for
Old Gold and Silver
Horace Remington & Son Co.
91 Friendship St., Providence, R. I.
Send for folder

New Improved Marker

This patented wire loop
slips over page or
shows and holds mark-
ers firmly in place.
Markers turn freely—
in flat on page. Set of
transparencies, markers
with wire holder, \$1.00.
Markers of this type—25c. Write for details.
E. Z. BOOK MARKER
1225 F STREET, EUREKA, CALIF.

H. T. Lindsay Co.
152 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Established 1902 Tel. Hancock 3953

Decorator
Upholsterer
Draperies
Slip Covers
Repairing of Furniture
Best work—reasonable prices

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Official Brake and Headlight
Station, No. 280
Motor Overhauling and Rebuild-
ing—Body Repairs—Painting
TRICO VISIONAL WIPERS
We are equipped to handle any job,
regardless of size.

H. W. Johnson & Co.
INCORPORATED
796 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Regent 3005—3006

A Century of Progress
Exhibits and Concessions
THESE ADVERTISERS
are located within the gates of A Century of Progress in
Chicago, Ill. They are particularly interested in attracting
Monitor readers who are visitors at the Fair and would ap-
preciate your mentioning to them that you have seen their ad-
vertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Your Grocer has this

It's the favorite right in your
neighborhood, too. More fam-
ilies serve Wonder Bread than
any other kind. It's slo-baked
... fully delicious and nourish-
ing ... the kind of bread you
want for your family!

World's Fair Favorite

CONTINENTAL BAKING COMPANY
Incorporated

WONDER BREAD
It's Slo-Baked

progress
IN HOME APPLIANCES
TYPIFIED BY Norge

SEE THE NORGE EXHIBIT IN THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING*
See the demonstration of
Rollator Refrigeration. See
how the Norge Whirlator Oil
Burner works. See the sensa-
tional Norge Broilator—the
NORGE CORPORATION, DIVISION OF BORG-WARNER
Section E, Spaces 6, 7, and 8, Electrical Building
A Century of Progress

*Norge also shown in the Borg-Warner exhibit in the Travel &
Transport Building, in the Porcelain Enamel Parade in the General
Exhibits Building, the Brick Manufacturers Model Home and the
National Lumber Manufacturers Budget Home.

for Rates
and other infor-
mation concern-
ing advertisers in
this group

Telephone
the Chicago Office
of The Christian
Science Monitor,
333 North Michi-
gan Avenue.

Telephone
RAN. 7641

California Voters Throng Primaries For Record Mark

Democrats Name Sinclair, Republicans Merriam, for Governorship

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Upton Sinclair, erstwhile Socialist turned Democrat, and Acting Gov. Frank P. Merriam, who described himself as a "safe" Republican, appeared early today to have won the major party nominations for Governor of California in a record-breaking turnout of voters.

Mr. Sinclair, principally known as an author, who campaigned on his "epic" (End Poverty in California) plan, was carried to the top of a whirlwind of ballots in yesterday's primary election.

Complete and incomplete returns from 7164 precincts out of 10,703 in the State gave him 295,692 votes to 169,404 votes for his nearest rival, George Creel, Director of Propaganda for the Government during the World War. Justus S. Wardwell, Conservative, with 24,241, and Milton K. Young, Democratic nominee in 1930 with 15,961, were far behind.

Mr. Merriam, in latest tabulations had 197,521 votes in complete and incomplete returns from 6436 precincts. He was far ahead of former Governor C. C. Young who had 98,719. John R. Quinn, former national commander of the American Legion, with 60,265, and Raymond L. Haight, former state corporation commissioner, with 57,584.

Mr. Haight was unopposed, however, for the nomination of the Commonwealth and Progressive parties, and the strength he showed in the Republican contest indicated he may be a factor in the general election, which will also bring a Socialist Party candidate, Miles C. Dempster, and a Communist, Sam Darcy, before the voters.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson, independent Republican and staunch supporter of President Roosevelt's New Deal, emerged with the nomi-

Paris Again Awaits Air Attack But This Time It's All a Game

Last Link in Chain



By a Staff Artist of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Montmédy Sector
France Has Decided to Rush to Completion
Its Chain of Frontier Forts

Democracy at Capital
View Sinclair Victory
With Varied Opinions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Mr. Upton Sinclair accompanied news of his success in the California primaries with a statement identifying himself with the Democratic Party and the New Deal. Here in Washington the party "big-wigs" are doing their best to accept Mr. Sinclair but they are very much divided over whether they should like it.

For one thing, they are glad that as long as the famous Socialist went on he did it by such a smashing majority. At least they know here that there is voting strength on the Sinclair side. What they feared most was a narrow victory which would force them to associate themselves with a numerically small Leftist movement which would go down to defeat in the elections and drag the whole Democratic Party on the coast down into oblivion under a mighty demonstration of conservative strength. This danger at least seems to be averted.

But—no matter how liberal Mr. Roosevelt appears at the moment and how far toward the Left his social program may go—the Administration's political brain trust is extremely off about a socialist label. Mr. James A. Farley would undoubtedly have gone to any extreme to obtain Mr. Sinclair's defeat in yesterday's primaries. The fact that nothing was done is viewed as definite evidence that Mr. Roosevelt said "hands off" and allowed things to take their natural course.

For better or for worse, the Democratic Party is now quite formally allied to the Sinclair movement in California. The extreme liberals in the Administration are pleased. But around the Postmaster-General's office the reaction is quite otherwise.

Advisory Vote on Dry Law
Taken in South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 29 (AP)—With 1007 of 1474 precincts reported from yesterday's advisory referendum on prohibition, the wets led a lead of over 10,000 votes. The count was, for retention of state prohibition, 79,230; against, 89,681. A wet majority of 14,000 in Charleston County shot the anti-prohibition total far ahead. The referendum was taken as a guide for the Legislature.

Run-Off in Mississippi
JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 29 (AP)—Democrats favored Senator Hubert D. Stephens for renomination (equivalent to reelection), but it appeared that he would not have a clear majority, and consequently would be thrown into a run-off primary with former Governor Theodore G. Bilbo. Ross Collins was the third man in this race.

New Industries Granted
Loans in British Columbia

VICTORIA, B. C.—To stimulate employment, the British Columbia Government is making small loans to new industries which it believes can succeed if they have working capital.

This policy started with a loan to a lumber company in the interior of the Province and similar aid to a group of farmers in the Okanagan Valley who are starting a plant to process cherries. The latter is a new industry in this section and is designed to bring Canadian cherries, in processed form, into general use in Canada in place of foreign imports.

\$128.54 in a Week
Selling Stark Trees

YOU CAN DO AS WELL, J. T. Fulk, Indiana Real Estate, sold Stark Trees in SPARE TIME. He earned \$128.54 in a week. Pleasant, congenial outdoor work. No cash or experience needed. Mail Coupon for Free Selling Outfit and Liberal Salesman Plan—Cash Commissions Weekly—Cash Bonuses—valuable Prizes Weekly.

If not interested in selling, BUY Stark Trees WRITE FOR CATALOG

STARK NURSERY, C.S.M.-4-34
Box S. W. 194, Louisiana, Mo.
Send me your New Plan for Salesmen.

Name _____
P. O. _____
St. or R. F. D. _____, State _____

General Staff Decides to Fortify Sector Around Montmédy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
PARIS, Aug. 29.—While Paris today awaited a mock air attack on the capital, plans are being pushed for closing the last gap in the famous line of French frontier fortifications.

Originally it had been decided not to fortify the sector around Montmédy at the Belgian frontier, although three invading forces have passed there within the century. The French General Staff, however, has now decided to construct a line of concrete forts in this region and instructions have been given to rush to completion these last links in the chain of French frontier forts.

Some observers here have not failed to point out the apparent contradiction between the importance attached to these land defenses and the fact that the next invasion will come by air. The maneuvers which begin today and continue tomorrow and Friday are expected to show whether Paris is particularly vulnerable to enemy air attacks. Among the planes partaking in the mock air attack are the new French "Cruisers of the Air," armed with small cannon. The maneuvers are expected to constitute the first real test of the efficacy of these new weapons.

Although it was originally intended to have the Paris populace participate in the air defense maneuvers, protests by merchants and by Socialists have decided the authorities not to institute public drills at this time.

'Prue—A Lamplighter; Or, Do Elfs Bike?'

(Continued from Page 1)

Normans, who built a greater church, name William of Wykeham (whose name I have always liked), he came, and changed their church. Others came and knocked some of it down, and others came and built it up.

The church has a kind of life of its own, like a tree; parts of it change, but it goes on and on; and now it is all old gray stones and weathered flints. Parts of it are Norman and parts of it are Gothic, and all of it has been worshipped in, many, many years; and it has about it the aura of veneration.

This town, Prue, was once the capital of England. King Alfred ruled here, and King Canute, and William the Conqueror and I know not who else. It still has elfs about it, for I have just seen one out in my childhood scurrying by to light the lamps.

Now it is 5 minutes to 10, by my watch. I can still see comfortably to write this, as I sit with my back to a great oak that grows by a meadow, with a little stream and the lamp running beside it.

The English lad came by and I asked him if he would be very much offended if I gave him sixpence. He said he would not. I asked him if he found my accent strange, and he answered me, stoutly and honestly, "Yes, sir." I told him that his tongue seemed a little strange to me, too; and that I had stood in a building in New York, 102 stories tall. His eyes grew wide at that! Yes, I tell you, Prue, I forgot all about the cathedral and King Arthur and the Table (which hangs on a wall in a castle here); and so we parted.

Some day he will grow up and remember that he met an elf, too, just at twilight, with an odd twist to his tongue—just as I remember the lamplighter who ran down East Eighteenth Street, in Flatbush.

Tomorrow I shall go out and inspect the cathedral more carefully. Prue and I shall write you all about it. I am rather choked up now, thinking about you, and Waldo, the cat, and thinking how lovely England is. A man comes by with a dog, but the dog does not like me, and does not think that a gentleman should sit on the ground with his back against a convenient tree, making notes. The dog is a horse in the meadow before me, too. He looks very wise and strong, but is wondering about me, too, I think.

It is darker now, and quiet—very young, and at the same time very old. Now I hear the distant foot of a train, taking people to London; and the intimate sound of the stream behind me; and there is the wall of a cat, too, who cares nothing about trains, or King Canute, or cathedrals.

Well, it is 10 o'clock and I can just scribble good night. It seems late enough to me, but my young lad told me "days are getting shorter now." So I shall write no more.

Affectionately, Henry.

Cost of Grass Cutting Saved
The drought saved the state of Kansas the expense of cutting the 13-acre State House lawn this summer, usually a continuous job.

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE 11 Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317

Penn. The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Interest Begins SEPT. 10

Progress Made In Plan to Label Cans by Grades

Blocked in Congress, It Is Brought Up Under the Canners' Code

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The long-time effort of housewives to have the Government grade canned foods so they may have something to judge by besides tempting pictures on labels has reached a crucial stage.

Temporarily blocked by the defeat of the Tugwell food and drugs bill, the consumers, largely women, have brought their campaign to the canners' code and it looks now as if they may have some success.

The first victory of the consumers bloc came when President Roosevelt, signing the code, stipulated that the industry appoint a committee to cooperate with the administrator in the formulation of standards of quality for products of the industry.

This committee has reported, but its recommendations were termed unsatisfactory by three government experts who are acting as advisers. Representatives of the canning industry have been called back to Washington and meet today to revise their recommendations.

It is interesting to recall that Mrs. Roosevelt once said to the press: "I think all goods sold to the public should be labeled as to their grade and quality. Without this, the consumer cannot know what he is buying. This is the only way the consumer can intelligently have a hold on the market."

Miss Alice Edwards, executive secretary of the American Home Economics Association, has led the fight, both at the capital and at the NRA in behalf of the consumer.

The canners thus far have been willing to establish only minimum standards for their products, while government advisers feel that the time is appropriate for formulating standards and grades above the minimum. The latter backed by the Consumers' Advisory Board which expressed "strong feeling that the committee's recommendations are far too limited in scope to carry out the clear intent of the President."

The home economists say that prices are not a true guide to the housewife who goes to the store to buy a can of beans or a can of peaches. Their tests have shown that the highest priced can is very frequently the best. The quality of a nationally advertised brand is not always superior to an unadvertised brand. Moreover, the quality of a given brand does not always remain constant.

Canners hold that the development of grades would be a very difficult task and they are backed in their opposition by periodical publishers who say that advertising would be too dull to read and manufacturers would not pay for it. Senator Royal S. Copeland, sponsor of the Food and Drugs Act in the Senate opposed the standards clause because, he said, housewives did not understand the provision and would not purchase goods that were labeled inferior.

The government backers of the move admit that a long period of research and considerable education would be necessary to enforce the provision, but they believe it is time to take the first steps.

FERA Spends Millions In Georgia County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Ga.—The FERA work in Fulton County, Georgia, including the city of Atlanta, has cost \$7,383,827 for 1933, from July to July, according to Miss Gay S. Shepperson, head of the Georgia relief administration here.

Projects undertaken in the county numbered 179, of which 160 are still operating and 19 have been completed. Federal funds represented 86.91 per cent of the money expended, it was stated.

Last week of the Sale!

Only 4 More Shopping Days in Slattery's August Coat Sale!

Only 4 Days More for Fur Coats and Fur Trimmed Winter Coats at 20% Discount

Only 4 days more for the 20% discount on Slattery fur coats and fur trimmed winter coats. Buy before September 4th for every coat will be marked up after Labor Day. Save \$15 to \$219 with the August Sale Discount! Buy Now! Misses', Women's, Juniors' sizes!

Cloth Coats in our Boston, Brookline and Wellesley Shops. Furs in Boston only!

Slattery's

Modern Portia



Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews
New Head of National Association of Women Lawyers

Women Are Urged To Back Individual

(Continued from Page 1)

apathy of generations of men who permitted governmental subsidies and the use of government for special privileges. This goes back a long time, she said, even to the old days when the railroads were subsidized with public lands, but in the present times it strikes at the heart of government in many communities.

"In some cities the Government is taken over by the least desirable class and then we have the entrance of racketeering," she said.

"Now, as women trained in the law, we have the right to begin teaching people that until we have in office men and women able to say 'No' to their friends, who don't look upon office as a personal right but look upon it as a kind of stewardship," she continued, "we'll not be able to solve these questions."

Judge Allen met hearty approval when she urged that "women lawyers teach their clients that justice is not what you want, but the thing that you're entitled to have."

Miss Curtis, speaking of "Women and Money," urged women to watch the growing burden of taxation, and study legislation which is bringing it about.

"Money is made by individual effort, financial enterprise is usually obtained through it," she said. "If these efforts are allowed to be controlled by government restrictions and regulations to such an extent that creative forces are subjugated, ambition subordinated, and individual initiative thwarted, we are deliberately surrendering those riches of personal liberty bequeathed to us by our forefathers."

Seek Recognition
Discrimination against women lawyers was criticized by Judge Bullock of the Superior Court of California, who said that never before had women lawyers more important work to do than they have now, and that they should be given equal recognition with men lawyers.

Earlier in the day the lawyers heard an appeal by Miss Lillian D. Rock of New York for more women judges. Describing the woman judge as the "true symbol of the emancipated woman," she said it was as important for women to help interpret and administer the law as it was for them to help make and practice it.

Advancing its former president, Dr. Olive Stott Gabriel of New York City, to honorary president, the association chose as its new president Miss Burnita Shelton Matthews of Washington, D. C. Miss Rock was elected vice-president and Mrs. Florence K. Thatcher of Indianapolis, treasurer. Miss Helen M. Cerise of Chicago was chosen recording secretary and Mrs. Belle B. Ruppel of Milwaukee, corresponding secretary.

Bulgaria Puts 26 Youth Groups Into One Union

Georgieff Régime Attempts to Merge Diverse Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SOFIA—The chief political and social ideal of the new Sofia régime is to unite the whole Bulgarian nation in a single harmonious unit and the Government's Bureau of Social Regeneration, working along this line, appears to have succeeded in bringing 26 youth organizations into a "Union," containing no less than 100,000 members.

These organizations vary greatly in their aims and activity and embrace political, sport, temperance, literary, religious, peace and nationalistic groups.

In the new "Union" there are the extreme left and extreme right, Protestants and orthodox, the Y. M. C. A. Scouts and athletic clubs, Fascists and radical Agrarians, ardent irreligious and devoted internationalists.

One might wonder why these antagonistic groups have all consented to join a general federation, but the only other alternative was dissolution. So football players and poets, Nazis and Democrats, Tsankovists and extreme anti-Tsankovists have entered the fold, each group hoping there to continue its fight for supremacy.

Outwardly this uniting of the Bulgarian youth is a very commendable step and must be counted a significant success for the Georgieff régime.

The main defect is that so far the action is a purely formal one. As the Bulgarians say: "One will make peace with the ferryman until he has crossed the river."

Romanes and Paterson
—Copley Square—
—Boston—
KEN more 2147

Sport Coats Custom Tailored to Order
FROM GENUINE SCOTCH TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS
\$65 and up
Finer Coats of This Type Cannot Be Purchased

Fashions
With a Difference
—Made Our Way—

Fashion evidences a universal desire for better clothes. Women always associate better clothes with Jays—and accordingly come to us for them.

How's TRICKS?
"Did Bill get Jenkins' order?"
"Has the Bridgeport shipment gone yet?"
"How's the new model selling?"
"Sure, I'm having a great time—caught a four pounder yesterday."



MANY men make occasional telephone calls to their offices during vacation, just to keep in touch. Such calls, being brief and to the point, don't interfere with vacation schedules, but serve as an admirable check. With times and conditions uncertain, they are bound to help one's peace of mind, and they might turn out to be a wise precaution.

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) after 8:30 p.m. from

BOSTON		
TO	TO	TO
Rockland, Me. .50	Bennington, Vt. .40	Northampton .30
St. Johnsbury, Vt. .50	Clarendon, N. H. .40	Vineyard Haven .30
Bridgeport, Ct. .45	New London, Ct. .35	Hampton, N. H. .25
Rutland, Vt. .45	Old Orchard, Me. .35	Hyannis .25

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates in toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Around the Clock With the College Girl

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Campus and Off-Campus Clothes

College Shops Report Season's Styles Conservative

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

THE college girl this year is dressing conservatively, more so than last year, when startling buttons, buckles and other closings characterized her suits and frocks. Moreover, the writer was informed that a greater uniformity has developed among the criterions in the different colleges than existed when college shops were first featured.

She equips herself this fall, as usual, with four types of costume, one for the campus, one for going away from the campus, one for tea dances, and one for evening affairs.

On the Campus

For the campus a skirt worn with a blouse, with a Norfolk jacket, or with twin sweaters, is the thing. The skirts express the season's interest in materials and in tailored detail. They may be of plaid or of solid-color wool, and those that button straight down the front are among the styles approved. Stern Brothers likes the buttons set on a wide panel of stitching. This store has an impressive assortment of handsomely tailored skirts in which the pleats are laid-in with great deftness. Some skirts are cut for bicycling, and roller skating is another activity provided for.

The blouse often is made of camel's hair and is in shirtwaist style, with two patch pockets on the breast. It repeats one of the colors in the plaid skirt or contrasts with the solid-color skirt, which is usually neutral. An ascot in a plaid skirt material or a piece of silk that repeats a color in the skirt not used in the blouse, or which adds a third tone to the plain skirt and blouse combination, ties these costumes together. Belts are simple leather affairs.

The shirtwaist type, however, is no more popular than the Norfolk jacket of velvet and the twin sweaters—pull-on and cardigan. Usually these sweaters are both made with long sleeves and they are so fashioned at the neckline as to enhance each other. They may have a standing band, or a high round neck marked off by a woven pattern, or revers finished by a tailored bow. These sets come in interesting novel weaves and color mixtures and also in solid tones that are high in key. They are machine-knit in Shetland.

For additional warmth the suede jacket is still popular as a campus feature. The topcoat of Harris tweed is, however, the essential outer garment in every college outfit. It has raglan sleeves, conventional lapels, slit pockets, an easy fit and a non-chalky face.

When trips away from college are considered, the three-piece suit is the thing. It may be built of a one-piece frock and a definitely contrasting jacket and coat that pull over each other, as is seen in our illustration of the football costume, or it may involve a blouse. The double-breasted jacket is worn, and the accompanying coat may or may not have a fur collar, but except for fur buttons, fur trimming is confined to a collar. Fox, jag, weasel, beaver and racoon are favorites.

An interesting variant of the more conventional suit is composed of a green wool skirt and double-breasted jacket, to which is added a blouse of brown jersey with a green

peplum. The jacket, which is lined with the green, has a smartly tailored back laid in stitched-down box pleats and is belted with brown jersey.

The one-piece dress worn with the coat of Harris tweed or with a fur coat, is a competitor of the suit. Such dresses are made of novelty-weave wools in heather mixtures and other mellow color combinations, and of velvet and of crepe.

In crepe Stern Brothers shows a handsome paddock print, in various colors, where the pattern is composed of two tiny interlocking horseshoes. All these frocks are interestingly tailored and pay much homage to pleats. In this respect a green wool-plaid trimmed with velvet was specially interesting. Below the square yoke which crossed the chest on a level with the armholes, stitched-down box pleats extended to the waist. Attention is always paid to the neckline where the material is manipulated in odd ways or where touches of fur, crepe, lace or lamé give it emphasis.

An elaborate version of such a dress is shown by Bonwit Teller and illustrated. The costume consists of a sleek tailored frock of green velvet with which is daringly worn a hip-length, man-tailored slaggy tweed jacket of hip-length with wide collar and revers of the green velvet. The top coat, which matches the jacket, combining green, rust and brown in its weave, completes a suit appropriate to the stadium, but when the frock is revealed at a hotel or fraternity house it has the character of discreet severity.

When the Lights Twinkle

Black frocks for dining and for more formal dancing are well-liked by the college girl, who rather avoids the pastel shades. An interesting dinner suit is shown by Stern Brothers composed of a satinfaced crepe frock and jacket. The frock has a deep neck yoke and the jacket wears a gray wool collar.

Illustrated is a dinner dress offered by Bonwit Teller, also of black crepe. The fitted, flared tunic buttons down the back with large, round rhinestone buttons. Two flowers made of the material delineate the high neckline and the jacket suggests a cap. The skirt shows the pencil silhouette and gives freedom to the feet only by side slits.

The dress definitely for dancing has a skirt flared below the knees. Fulle and also more are favorite materials. The décolletage is usually square and the neckline is a bow of ermine or some other fur or with crushed velvet flowers. The waistline is high and a sash with ends about to the knees may be tied in front or at the back, being made of the material and set in at the side.

Consider the Cabbage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a domestic job at our house that mother can cook 51 varieties of cabbage.

First, there is fried cabbage, not a heavy, hearty winter food but a mouth-filling, satisfying, meaty concoction that is just as inviting in summer as in winter. Use it instead of meat some summer day along with garden peas and a dash of berries for dessert, and find out for yourself how satisfying and tempting it is. Shave a solid head of cabbage, remembering that its bulk disappears as it cooks, so prepare plenty. Sprinkle salt and pepper all through it and toss it lightly so that too much of the water will not disappear. Then drop it into a hot skillet in which a tablespoon or two of lard (depending upon the quantity to be prepared) is smoking. Cook over a slow fire until it is tender and slightly brown. Its subtle flavor and appetizing odor will commend it to your family even if they are inclined to be critical.

Then there is always the good old coleslaw, transmuted into something quite different from the usual side dish that accompanies the hot sandwich at the corner drug store lunch counter. Into your chopping bowl (mine is a lovely old one, oblong and interesting, and picked up in a second-hand shop for 50 cents, so that chopping a salad is an aesthetic pleasure as well as a duty), put a bit of cabbage, three or four stalks of celery and a small onion, and chop them all together. Dress the mixture with sweet cream thickened with vinegar, salt, sugar and pepper, and plenty of seasoning at that. When ready to serve, add just a bit of mayonnaise to give the salad color and a slightly different flavor, and see what a pick-me-up it will be for an ordinary meal.

Of course, you often make escalloped celery or onions, but how apt we are to forget just what bread crumbs, a white sauce, and a bit of grated cheese will do for almost any ingredient we may have around to use as a base. Cook cabbage, not too finely cut or too well done, in boiling salted water. Drain and put in layers in a baking dish with a heavy white sauce (made of two tablespoons of butter melted over the fire and blended with two tablespoons of flour and cooked until the starch cells break down, a cup of milk and salt and pepper added to the whole and cooked until the sauce is thick), with a sprinkling of cheese added to each layer. Top the dish off with dried bread crumbs. Dot it with dabs of butter to make a brown crust. Bake in a quick oven for 15 or 20 minutes. Transfer it to the luncheon table piping hot and watch your family trying to catch you at another one of your pet economies.

Ten-minute cabbage everyone knows about but forgets to make. When you are hunting for that second vegetable for dinner, the vegetable that must not be too much or too little to fit into the rest of the meal, rescue that head of cabbage



By M. William Ritter

A Football or Week-End Suit Composed of a Sleek Tailored Dress of Green Velvet, Appropriate to Tea Dances, and Two Coats of Slaggy Tweed in Tones of Green, Brown and Rust. The Hip-Length, Man-Tailored Jacket Has Collar and Revers of Green Velvet, Matching the Dress. The Top Coat May Be Worn Independently With Other Frocks. The Large Brown Belt Has Two Bands of Twisted Velvet Ribbon in Two Tones of Green.



By William Ritter

Dinner Dress for the College Girl. The Material Is Black Crepe. A Fitted and Flared Tunic Buttons in the Back With Large Round Rhinestone Buttons. Two Flowers Made of the Material Add Their Interest to the High Neckline and the Sleeves Suggest a Cap. The Skirt Shows the Pencil Silhouette and Gives Freedom to the Feet Only by Means of Side Slits. Both Models Shown in the Bonwit Teller College Shop.

Baby Manners

Also a Few Etiquette Pointers to Admiring Friends

Bringing Up the Baby—4

By Janet Rankin Aiken and Marjorie Anne Mortland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Girls do not wear hats much on the campus. Sometimes they wear fur ear-caps instead. Cowboy felts with manipulated crowns and brims draped for becomingness are liked with go-away suits. Occasionally a quill is added directly in front or at the side. For very coquettish occasions a tip-titled velvet beret that looks a good deal like a soup plate, and was designed by Dessart, is approved. In fact the college girl is not so much of a distinct genus that she will not wear just about what smart girls out of college are wearing.

seams. A slim shirred panel at the back, like a fish tail, may lead logically to a bare suggestion of a train. The college girl insists on an evening wrap that is so long it covers her frock and is fairly voluminous in the skirt. A billowy collar and a sleeve with elbow and wrist interest give grace to this robe.

Accessories

Girls do not wear hats much on the campus. Sometimes they wear fur ear-caps instead. Cowboy felts with manipulated crowns and brims draped for becomingness are liked with go-away suits. Occasionally a quill is added directly in front or at the side. For very coquettish occasions a tip-titled velvet beret that looks a good deal like a soup plate, and was designed by Dessart, is approved. In fact the college girl is not so much of a distinct genus that she will not wear just about what smart girls out of college are wearing.

from the ice-box where it is apt to be overlooked until too dry to be used, chop it up in a hurry or shave it on a board, throw it into boiling salted water, cook until scarcely done, drain it dry and then drain it again if you are not sure, as the cabbage must be dry and fluffy. Dress it with a little melted butter and serve.

G. E. C.

Be a Good Combiner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The secret of many a person who is dubbed by all her friends as an excellent cook is her sense of food combinations. Anyone who combines unusual dishes after carefully considering the tasting effect, will merit the name of good cook.

For instance, many people always serve such foods as canned soups and vegetables just as they are, never in combinations. But try sometime using your imagination and add a can of soup as a vasting fluid for your roast meats. Or combine a meat soup with a can of tomato soup and watch your guests' appreciation. If you are scalloping a fish dish you will find that the addition of a small can of pea soup for the liquor, will make people wonder and praise.

One-dish dinners are excellent for studying out food combinations. With a cabbage salad, a combination of diced bananas and peanuts make a good one-dish meal. Or an escalloped cabbage and cheese will satisfy a luncheon appetite.

You may wonder at the different taste of your hostess' party cake. When you ask, you find the cake was made by the same recipe you use but was flavored with a combination of cake flavorings instead of the usual way of adding just one flavor. Spice combinations will produce such variations in cakes that your family will think mother has come across another new recipe.

Gravy combinations will make dinner guests marvel, for nothing in the culinary art is either a failure or a grand success more than the graves one is served. Try adding onion salt to one gravy, a taste of nutmeg to another, some of the gravy seasonings to a roast beef and gravy and remember to use generous shakings of celery seed in a meat gravy, being sure to strain the seeds out before serving.

Fish combinations can be made by using two kinds of fish in your baking dish, or a can of peas, packed with your creamed salmon. Even fresh boiled pork that comes out so white and appetizing can be added to a fish salad to give an unusually pleasing taste to the dish.

Many old-fashioned cooks were horrified at the late combination in a fruit salad where orange slices and grapefruit slices were generously sprinkled with onion juice or even topped with water-thin onion slices but today that salad is a popular one.



By H. Armstrong Roberts

"Excuse It, Please!"

lar voices, who rush at them and snatch them up suddenly with bewildering playful cries of "kootie-kootie-koo" and the like. Of course any grown person should know better than that, but since many of them do not, the baby's mother, as custodian of his manners, should gracefully convey to them (perhaps even by saying that her small son is a bit peculiar about people) that he always likes those people best who pay little attention to him at first, until he gets to know them.

We knew a guileful lady with a great love of babies who can win the most stand-offish infant, as indeed anybody can who adopts her simple technique. She seats herself, not too close, where the baby cannot help

he should be fed in privacy and in quiet. If outsiders must be present, ask them not to talk too vociferously or move about disturbingly.

It is not, of course, wholesome for babies to be promiscuously kissed, and certainly not on the mouth (but this is not likely to be mutually enjoyable anyhow, while they are still in the drooling stage) but if someone he likes and is used to kissing the baby on his round pink cheek, his dimpled hand or the back of his plump little neck, no harm will be done, and he himself is more than likely to treat such caresses with bland indifference.

If he starts suddenly to cry in the presence of guests or while sitting on some one of the company's lap, it may not be that he objects to them personally. Maybe he is tired and wants to lie down in his crib. Possibly he is trying to tell you that he is thirsty or wants a fresh diaper. However, if he makes it unmistakably plain by loud and uncompromising protests that he wants to have nothing to do with a guest, though that guest is one of your closest friends, just take him out of the room, put him in his nursery by himself, and let him forget.

We know a very placid and even-tempered baby who invariably cried whenever he was taken to visit a certain family, consisting exclusively of two mild-mannered grown-ups, who were dear friends of his parents. When they came to see him, he was cordial enough. But somehow, unaccountably, something about their home, its furniture, spirit or atmosphere just depressed him—so he was taken there no more until, as he grew to toddle-hood, he got entirely over it.

Make your baby's approach to social life as easy and natural as you can, until he is old enough to understand when you explain politeness to him. Above all, be well bred and quiet-voiced and kind whenever you are near him. We are all sensitive to the moods and thoughts of our associates, and your baby must learn of the world through you. If you are cross, worried, impatient, he will feel it, and be disturbed. So surround him always with thoughts of safety, peace and tenderness, and quite naturally he will love and respond to life, to people, as he should.

Next Wednesday—Baby's Clothes

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Bologna in Disguise

Place large slices of bologna sausage or minced ham (½ inch thick and skin unbroken) in a skillet with a little butter. Let them cook slowly and they will form cups. Turn them over and brown on the bottom side. Filled with scrambled eggs, spaghetti, or any filling desired, they make an attractive luncheon dish. Serve on a platter garnished with buttered toast and individual mounds of vegetable.

Mrs. D. M. B., California

Eliminating Stems From Jelly

Making jelly of currants or other small fruit need not be tedious. Simply wash the fruit and drop into kettle, stems and all. The first cooking process merely to extract the juice, and when emptied into the straining bag the stems do not really matter for they do not affect the taste.

Mrs. E. G. M., Kansas

Remedy for Scorching

If you scorch an article when ironing, you can remove the discoloration by placing the article between the folds of a wet Turkish towel and steaming it for a minute or so. If not removed the first time, repeat the process.

Mrs. D. W., Wisconsin

Peeling New Potatoes

If you put the potatoes in a pan and pour boiling, salted water over them and let stand until cold, the skins will rub off easily. It is handy to put them to soak that way after doing the dishes, for then the potatoes are easily made ready when it is dinner time.

Mrs. E. H. W., New York

Home Demonstration Work

Important Federal and State Projects Carried On

Women in Food Work Series—12

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN are employed in the United States Department of Agriculture in two different groups, the Bureau of Home Economics and the extension service. Of the latter Miss Miriam Birdsey is nutrition specialist. There are also four regional home demonstration agents located in Washington. Under these regional agents are state and county leaders all over the United States, many doing outstanding pieces of work in their respective fields.

The Bureau of Home Economics is headed by Dr. Louise Stanley, who with her staff of assistants is carrying on most important experimental work. Dr. Stanley, a native of Tennessee, is a graduate of Peabody College. She continued her studies at the University of Chicago, at Columbia University and at Yale, where she took a Ph. D. in the field of nutrition.

Dr. Stanley was one of the organizers of the department of home economics at the University of Missouri and while there was granted a year's leave of absence to act as home economics agent for the Federal Board for Vocational Education. During one summer she was engaged in special research in connection with the Mt. Wilson Sanatorium for Babies at Baltimore, Md., and was for some time chairman of the legislative committee of the American Home Economics Association.

With a broad knowledge of the varied phases of home economics work, Dr. Stanley was eminently qualified to be called to organize and head the Federal Bureau. She was a delegate to the International Conference of Home Economics Teachers in Belgium and in 1928 represented the United States at the Pan-Pacific Woman's Conference in Hawaii. She has since been appointed official representative of the Department of Agriculture on the American Standards Association, being the first woman to hold such an appointment and to enter into the technical direction of national industrial standardization activities.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the extension service workers in helping to maintain the well-being and morale of rural people during recent years. Miss Neale S. Knowles, Home Demonstration leader for the State of Iowa, a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of Milwaukee-Downer College. She was a teacher for some years in rural and city schools and at summer sessions at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina, and the University of Virginia. In between times she has traveled widely in the United States, Alaska and many European countries—surely a good background for broadening the outlook of country folk.

According to Miss Knowles, extension work demands physical strength, patience, adaptability, general as well as specialized information and interest, initiative, a generous sense of humor and ability to organize and train leaders. Obviously extension work is a full-time job.

She feels that this type of adult education is to stimulate interest in worthwhile things. She summarizes the purpose of the extension work as follows:

1. To develop leadership.
2. To stimulate a strong working organization among farm people.
3. To broaden the vision and active interest of women.
4. To foster cooperation with other organizations having activities related to the home.
5. To cultivate a desire for study among adults and young people.
6. To create favorable home atmosphere for boys and girls.

To lead women to feel that they are "Master Builders" for future civilization.

In the State of Maine active organizations are maintained among the farm boys and girls. Miss Loana Spearin, assistant state club leader, should understand the problems of Maine girls as she was born and raised in Maine, in that potato empire of the north, Aroostook County. Graduating from Castine Normal School, Miss Spearin has worked in rural sections both in teaching and in organizing and leading 4-H Clubs throughout the State. These clubs are designed to teach boys and girls better agricultural and home economics practices and the finer and more significant things of rural life.

The magnitude of home demonstration work in Texas may be realized when it is known that one farm family out of three was helped by the extension service last year to make a large part of its living at home. Records of families helped through home demonstration clubs and home demonstration council expansion programs total about 163,000 different families.

Home demonstration work in Texas has had its greatest expansion in size and broadening of scope under Miss Mildred Horton's regime. Miss Horton was born and reared in Dallas County and educated in her native state. After teaching for two years she became home demonstration agent for Jasper County. She is credited with being the first agent in

Texas to can or supervise the canning of a whole beef. This was in 1918. It is interesting to note that from December, 1933, to February, 1934, over 21,000 Texas head of cattle were slaughtered and canned by Texas unemployed for distribution to Texas needy. This project was suggested by the FERA and Texas Relief Commission, was financed by about \$500,000 in federal funds and was supervised by the extension service.

In 1921 Miss Horton was made district home demonstration agent for North Texas, which position she held only about a year when she was made assistant state home demonstration agent. Two years later she was given entire charge of the state work.

Under Miss Horton's leadership the number of agents has increased from 90 to more than 120 and there has been a steady increase in membership of farm women and girls in home demonstration clubs.

The 4-H Pantry

Club work in this great State has developed into a broad educational movement affecting a great part of the rural population. This is brought about through actual demonstration work in stimulating living from the home garden, orchard, poultry flock and menagerie and popularly known under the name "4-H Pantry." An encouraging trend of this amazing movement is the great improvement in farm home life and standards of living. This is shown in improved and beautified homes, in greater magazine and book reading, and in a growing appreciation of cultural things.

From the practical side, the astounding figure of nearly 15,000,000 containers of food were put up last year by home demonstrators, coöperators and others, helped by the extension service, representing an average of 92 quarts per family for the 163,000 families aided. In addition over 9,000,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables were cured, dried and stored. Another interesting development was the increase in all year round gardening and the developing of a farm fruit supply.

As a result of the work done in Texas in cooperation between relief and extension agents in relief canning, Miss Horton was sent to Washington early this summer by the relief commission to assist in drafting the national plan. Delegates had previously been sent to Texas from 16 states for observation and training in one of these emergency meat canning plants. In Washington officials representing the FERA, AAA, the Bureau of Home Economics and the extension service studied the plan carefully, after which Col. Lawrence Westbrook, director of rural rehabilitation, and assistant director of the FERA, formally accepted it for the relief administration for distribution to relief agencies throughout the nation. From this simple beginning back in 1918 has grown this project which has since been adopted in some of the drought-stricken states of the Middle West.

What is being done in Texas in making the farm a more livable place is being done to a greater or lesser degree by women club leaders all over the United States.

Next Wednesday—Radio and Newspaper Work

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages, and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—Editor.

Help Spread the True Meaning of Christmas!

Send for some hand-colored Christmas Booklets containing five verses by Minny M. Ayres, author of "What Mother of Love's" and "The Christmas Carol." Price 15c each or 7 for \$1.00, postpaid. Beautiful hand-colored assortment of Christmas Cards with greetings by Minny M. H. Ayres. 12 lovely views and verses, boxed, \$1.00 postpaid anywhere.

ROBERT F. STONE & CO.

112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O.

—write for our proposition

Sellers and Representatives

STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.

—write for our proposition

Fascinating beauty of permanent

vibrant dyes and crystal

clearance.

Ask for Strutwear at better stores

STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.

—write for our proposition

WOMEN

Earn Money

Learn Modern Corsetry

Many ambitious women are turning to modern corsetry for an occupation providing steady, profitable work—under a liberal commission plan—with convenient hours. The new, illustrated booklet, "CORSETRY—the New Career for Women," tells how you, too, can make a success in this congenial vocation, collecting commission at the time of sale, right in your home town or city—even without previous experience of any kind. If you are ambitious to begin a profitable career, and for this booklet today. It is free and does not obligate you in any way.

Charis Corporation, Box 20

Allentown, Penna.

Hotel and Hostess Training

To the trained woman, the home woman and the professional woman, this is an unusual opportunity and well-paid training course. The course is designed to train managers for apartment hotels, houses and clubs, recreational, college house director, travel and tour service, and other similar positions. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION and HOME STUDY COURSE. Write for prospectus to: NEXT RESIDENT CLASS STARTS SEPT. 11. Placement Service for students only. Write HELEN M. WOODS, 33 W. 42nd St. NEW YORK CITY



NO BABY

...can enjoy Finer

Foods than these

Gerber Products

If you could see the care we take in every step of preparing Gerber's

Strained Vegetables and Cereal for

Baby, you'd realize why the above

statement is so true. Only the finest of

vegetables are used, harvested right at

the peak of perfection; then rushed to

Gerber kitchens while they're still

fresh. Everything to help make little

ones grow rosy-cheeked and husky is

found in the Gerber list. It offers whole-

some variety—each food extra finely

strained for infant digestive systems.

Check your Baby's needs from list below.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—

not thinned-out "juice")... Spinach, so

rich in natural food values... Peas, picked

and put up at their tenderest... Prunes, an

important part of infant diet... Carrots,

very nourishing... Green Beans, for variety

... Vegetables, a blend of vegetables and

beef juice... Beef, and Strained Cereal, a

cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-

cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

Gerber Products Company

FARMINGTON, CONNECTICUT

For England and the British Empire

—Grown and packed by Fine Foods

of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario

Gerbers

9 Strained Foods for Baby

The Home Forum

A Cruise to the Royal Docks

HAVING made my first exploration of the Thames east of Tower Bridge, I am satisfied that this is the greatest show which London has to offer apart from its art treasures. Up-river trips may be restful, but they are apt to be uneventful; never so down the Thames. At the moment of casting off from Tower Pier, the show commences as with the rising of a curtain; three hoots from the steamer and the bass notes of Tower Bridge rise with grand effect to admit you to the Upper Pool.

We are now under way. Bermondsey is on the right, and our attention is drawn to Cherry Gardens Pier. I naturally look for cherry trees, but I am convinced that there is no room for greenery in this pool where the trees are all masts and cranes, derricks and gantries, and the banks are piled driven, concreted and metalled. When Shadwell is reached, we see eyes on an actual patch of green where people are basking in the sun, and little bathers are swimming about the water steps. Here, we are told, is the King Edward VII Memorial Park, built upon the site of an old fish market.

It is easy to think that certain engineering work cannot belong to an older period than the present; yet, as we pass through the Lower Pool, we are reminded of feats a hundred or more years old. On the south bank, our map shows a huge system of docks, known as the Surrey Commercial Docks, which were opened as far back as 1809; while on the Isle of Dogs opposite, once the home of the famous East India Company, there are docks which were opened three years earlier; and below the bed of the river, between Wapping and Rotherhithe, there are tunnels, one of which was considered a wonder of the world when it was completed by Brunel in 1843. Here and there, massive funnels and lofty masts rear impressively above the roof tops, and you wonder how big steamers become so snugly berthed behind lock gates narrow enough to be passed unnoticed.

The Royal Naval College comes into view in the hazy bend of Greenwich Reach. What a wonderful contrast it shows in architectural refinement, against the rows of stark warehouses and dingy sheds. At a distance, the cold gray stone edifice, with its two domes and magnificent colonnades, resembles a silver casket set against the velvety purple and green background of the English upland. The beauties of this treasure, partly Wren's in design, increase as our boat approaches to within full view of the quadrangle between the wings of the building.

The river is noticeably widening; we have become familiarized with the smaller craft of the Thames with scudding tugs, long, low petrol barges, lighters and police launches, and now we may expect to see vessels of great tonnage. We are already approaching something with wide beam and deckage of liner-like

proportions; the name reads *Dominia* and the scale of the letters sets one making mental comparisons. This trim ship is the largest cable ship in the world—a ten-thousand tonner with accommodations for a thousand miles of cable.

Passing through Blackwall Reach brings to my mind my first trip to London as a child. I recall the uncanny sensation of a visit to Blackwall Tunnel; the walk below the bed of the river, the darkness, the tiled, electrically-lighted tunnel, where vehicles passed with a tremendous din, and moisture on the walls seemed to my timorous imagination uncomfortably like leakage from the river. Now for the first time I am cruising over this same tunnel. I notice that the contrast in the names of Blackwall and Silvertown is curiously reflected in the places themselves, since we pass from the coaly jetties of the South Metropolitan Gas Works, to the flour mills and sugar refineries of the Silvertown.

Woolwich, now in sight on the right bank, is identified by the well-known Free Ferry, one craft of which is at the moment loaded with vehicles about to cross the wake of our boat.

Speed is slackened and we turn toward the entrance of King George V dock. We shall now be able to gain some idea of the immensity of modern dock construction. We are inclosed in the lock and the water stands at the forty-foot mark. The climax of the cruise awaits us as we enter the long lane of vessels which can really be called big liners. First comes the characteristic buff and black of the P. and O. Line. Further along, is a twenty-thousand-ton Cunarder. At last I set eyes on those great ships, the sound of whose sonorous horns have occasionally reached me in North London in the early hours of the morning.

We are taken in tow through the Albert Dock. Our engines are stopped, making our progress almost noiseless along the straight road of deep still water. This stage has something of the tenacity of a dramatic episode in a film story. Great messengers of the sea lie along the quays on either side, with hardly a gap between them. An Elbermiller liner is coaling up for South Africa; this explains the continuous rattling noise which seems to be the only sound save that of shunting trucks behind the sheds, disturbing the unexpected quietude.

Now comes the return journey. It is high tide. The sun is low in the sky, and light and dark silhouettes alternate in magical succession; steamers bound for different countries pass us at frequent intervals; some carry a sprinkling of passengers who wave us a friendly farewell. A large steamer, moored on the Surrey side, appears en fête with particular pennants fluttering in the rigging. Her decks are crowded with people, while others are going aboard from a tender. I just manage to read the place-name to which it belongs—it is Poland's one outlet on the Baltic—Gdynia.

Tower Bridge is in sight again, and the journey is closing with one more cameo impressing itself indelibly on the mind in a wonderful moment. All tracks between us and the somber background of Bermondsey seem to be traversed simultaneously within our field of vision. A dingy little tender overtakes us with great spluttering. A broad red-sailed barge, tacking by, pauses on the turn for a second against the glaring sunlight, then floats swiftly and silently by, a huge moth past the stern of our boat, while the gently black of a collier creeps slowly, like a stage device, across the scene.

I had often tried to imagine the general appearance of the Lower Thames with its shipping. Now my mind is furnished with things which I can clearly visualize. With the conclusion of the trip, I wonder: Do I care if I never make the trip again? On the contrary, here is something which can be experienced again and again with undiminished interest. On every date in the calendar, the show will be changed.

R. R.

Potpourri

I spent the evening making jam, Preserving greens and crimson, While the sun was setting—While ridges of pink flecked a burning sky.

Which changed from palest blue to lavender, And to the dusky blue of night Upon the hem of which were sprinkled stars.

And now I have time to watch A golden moon arise behind a trellis Where white roses are through a tiled, electrically-lighted tunnel, where vehicles passed with a tremendous din, and moisture on the walls seemed to my timorous imagination uncomfortably like leakage from the river.

In front is the tall stately outline Of delphiniums—still the night—The orange red disks of geum flowers Faintly glow in the dusk, And the color of a low bush of scarlet roses Burns darkly.

Beyond the trellis Other homes, serenely quiet, Stand strongly in the moonlight With a square or two of gold Where lighted windows are.

Thus as a bee extracting pollen From the loveliness that is summer, So may I gather these hours of beauty, These lovely quiet colorful hours, The grace—the possibilities—of home.

Until with overflowing richness The cells of memory are brimming full Against the winter—and tomorrow.

MABEL A. BREEN

Number One Boy

If you have been accustomed to live in comfort and tranquility on the China coast, you understand how much of that tranquility depends upon the efficiency and loyalty of your "Number One Boy."

He is, in effect, the heart and center of your establishment. Its smooth functioning rests largely with him. He is both helmsman and pilot. Let his attention wander but for a moment, and your enterprise is headed straight for the rocks.

He is probably a middle-aged man at least, possibly quite elderly. If you are an old China hand, he may have been with you for twenty years. You know that he is loyal and trustworthy and that, generally speaking, your affairs are safe in his hands. And if he has been well treated and shown reasonable consideration in all regards, his honesty may be depended upon. He is well aware that honesty is truly the best policy, even as a practical proposition.

Moreover, he knows your tastes and desires as well as you do yourself and what is good for you he knows still better. In the understanding of the little foibles and idiosyncrasies of human character, especially European character, the Number One boy has few equals anywhere. In many years, too, he has become so well-acquainted with you that he knows exactly what will be your response to any occurrence or condition or situation. He is able to forecast with uncanny accuracy just what you will do and say, and therefore he is always prepared.

Furthermore, having regard to the childish precocities and immature mental processes of Western barbarians generally, he does not think highly of your capacity for depending upon your own resources in any emergency whatever. Consequently he has long ago come to consider himself a kind of guardian angel. He must haste to your aid when your own meager forces fail you and he always does, until by-and-by you come to depend upon him in a degree altogether absurd. And yet it is so easy. "Number One" understands. "What's the use of bothering my head about it? Number One can fix it up all right." And so he can, whether it is improperly prepared lunch, or a "join" of beef from Shanghai's famous produce house, Dombey & Son, Limited, that does not seem just as it should be. "Leave it to Number One. He'll straighten it out!"

M. T. G.

Moments Musical

Johannes Brahms

(This is the fifteenth in a series of articles which appear each Wednesday in The Home Forum.)

IT WAS Robert Schumann who dramatically announced the advent of Brahms to fame, declaring that the young pianist had burst upon the musical world fully equipped, as Minerva sprang from the brain of Jupiter. But Brahms was not spectacular. He was simplicity itself. He rejected the simple people, and once he had heard a band of Gypsies playing at a county fair. This Gypsy music suggested the four books of Hungarian dances, which every orchestra or violinist has played with spirit although they were originally written as piano duets.

It was Dohnányi, a Brahms interpreter and a pupil of the great master, who introduced me to the works of Brahms and made me love him. I often visited his family in Vienna, and who later studied with the master, told me that Brahms played this intermezzo "as though a veil were over the whole structure," extremely legato and with una corda (soft) pedal throughout.

His lovely *Cradle Song*, arranged for piano by Percy Grainger, is easy to play. It satisfies the pianist and makes listeners friends. Brahms composed ten great orchestral pieces, one hundred and thirty-two chorals, two sextets, three quartets, two quartets in pure chamber music style, fifteen works for piano with other instruments, four concertos, one hundred piano solo works, a great organ fugue, chorale, prelude and fugue, four

hand piano pieces, and many songs which are among the finest of all German lieder.

Brahms never liked having the words of his songs translated into another language. While I was staying in Sydney, Australia, I met Mrs. Hugh Ward, a life-long friend of Brahms and he had a singing lesson in her studio overlooking glorious Sydney harbor, that when she was a very young girl she was studying voice culture in Leipzig. One day while she was taking a lesson, a small, squat, kindly man with a beard came in and sat at the extreme far end of the studio. Her teacher said, "Now you will sing 'Das Wiegenlied' and 'Der Schmelz,' in English." As soon as the songs were finished, the unobtrusive visitor rose and left the studio as silently as he had entered. "Fraulein," said the teacher, "that was the great Brahms himself. He wanted to hear what his songs sounded like in the English language."

SONYA MICHAEL



Portrait of Mrs. White (née Watford): From a Painting by George Dawe, R. A. (1781-1829)

WHEN we look at this magnificent full-length portrait of an English lady of the early nineteenth century, we feel justified in concluding that a painter of such splendid accomplishment must be a very famous artist. And so he was in his day, so famous that he was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, an honor reserved for the illustrious.

Yet how many people today have ever heard of George Dawe? Every body has heard of Lawrence, Hoppner and Raeburn, who were his contemporaries, but Dawe, as gifted as any of them, has been strangely forgotten.

How has this come about? The explanation is that Dawe has been forgotten by his own countrymen largely because he was so successful abroad, where most of his best works still are. Born in 1781 and the son of a well-to-do engraver, George Dawe had a phenomenal success as a young man. In 1803 he won the Gold Medal at the Royal Academy and six years later, at the age of 28, was elected an Associate. He was conspicuously successful in portraiture, and five years later was promoted to be Academician.

After Waterloo he traveled on the Continent in the suite of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and excited the admiration of the French painter, David, and other foreign connoisseurs by the brilliance of his paintings. The Emperor of Russia begged him to visit St. Petersburg, so in 1819 he went to Russia where he remained for nine years and is said to have painted no less than four hundred portraits, many of which still remain in the famous Hermitage Museum. In 1829 he returned to England, but only to pass away in the October of that year at the early age of forty-eight. Most of his portraits are still in Russia, and owing to their scarcity this fine artist was not represented in the Exhibition of British Art held last winter at Burlington House. But fortunately the fame of George Dawe was revived when Mr. R. E. A. Wilson discovered this fine "Portrait of Mrs. White" and exhibited it this year at his gallery in Ryder Street, St. James's. Both in the characterization and animated vitality of the sitter, and in the bravura of the painting of the white satin dress and other accessories, this picture must rank among the first-class achievements of English portraiture of the early nineteenth century. Capricious as fame may be, the excellence of the painting will cause George Dawe to be remembered by all who have seen his work.

FRANK RUTHER.

Afternoon Down Town

Asters Were never bright As these gay silks stretched out Like some sleek animal whose flank We stroked.

JESSIE CARTER

Boston Greet Christine Nilsson

Wednesday Nov. 9, 1870—We have had a reception today for Miss Nilsson. Longfellow and Henry Ward Beecher were here, beside Parabo and many excellent or talented people, nearly sixty in all. It was a curious fact to give so many invitations and have sixty (or nearly that) present.

Miss Nilsson, Mrs. Richardson (her attendant), Alice Longfellow, and ourselves sat down to lunch afterward, when she sang snatches of her dearest songs and talked and laughed and was as graceful and charming as ever. She is now twenty-seven years old. Her light hair, deep blue eyes, full glorious eyes, are of the Northern type, but her broad intellectual brow, her beautiful smile, and strong character, belong only to the type of genius and beauty. She is not only brave, but almost imperious, I fancy, at times; a manner quite necessary, I say, to protect her from vulgar animosity and audacity. We heard her last night sing "Auld Robin Gray" not only with exquisite feeling, but with a pronunciation of the Scottish dialect that appeared to us very remarkable. When we spoke to her of it she said, "Yes, but there is much like that too in the Swedish dialect."

When I first came up a peasant to Stockholm to learn to sing, I had the dialect very bad indeed, and it was a long time before I lost it. Then I went to school in France, and now my accent and dialect are French. When I went back home and talked with the French dialect, they said to me, "Now Christine, don't be absurd; you can't help it. I can't help it. I have never studied English in my life. I am learning American fast. I have learned 'I guess,' and I shall soon say 'I reckon' by the time I come back from the West."

Vieuxtemps, the violinist, she appreciates and enjoys highly as an artist. Of Ole Bull she says, "He is a charlatan. Ah, you will excuse me, but it is true." Of Viardot-Garcia she has the highest admiration. Nothing ever gave her higher delight than after hearing her "Mignon."

I have set down nothing which can recall the strong sweet beauty of Nilsson. She is a power to command success—fine and strong and sweet. Her face glowed and responded and originated in a swift yet gentle way, as one person after another was presented, that was a study and a lesson. She neither looked nor seemed tired until the presentation was over, when she said she was hungry. "We have had no breakfast yet, nothing to eat all day; ah, I shall know again what it means when Mrs. Fields asks me to lunch at one o'clock!" with an arch look at me. I was extremely penitent and hurried the lunch, but the people could not go out of the dining room. However, all was cleared at last and we had a

quiet cosy talk and sit-down, which was delightful.

On Saturday she sang from "Hamlet," the mad scene of Ophelia. As usual, her dress and whole appearance were of the most refined and perfect beauty, and her singing we appreciated even more deeply than ever. She has not the remote exalted nature of highest genius, but she is the great singer of this new time, and her realism is in marked sympathy with her period.—From "Memories of a Hostess." Drawn chiefly from the diaries of Mrs. James T. Fields, by M. A. DeWolf Howe. (Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press.)

The gracht flows out from the Rijn—on the map, a trailing finger; to the Skipper, a streaming memory. It passes through the village and the Skipper sits in front of his waterside dwelling and watches it. The village is small. Its center is the church and next to that stands the school. In the village square in closed by houses on three sides, but open to the gracht on the fourth, is a lime tree. A sheltering, shading lime tree with a pump for company. The pump is so tall that the smaller children must stand on its stone base to move the handle. There is a humpbacked bridge over the gracht to the church. A narrow bridge where the youths gather on summer evenings to fish.

The gracht flows slowly. It flows crookedly to the big town, and once on a time the Skipper used to follow the gracht. Twice a week he made a three days' journey to the town with his barges. The cargo to go to the townsmen was of vegetables and fruit, flour and grain butter and cheese and other things as well; for the Skipper was a kindly man, undertaking to deliver messages or shopping orders. He carried news from town to village and from farm to farm he gave the latest reports of foal or calf or crops.

The Skipper's son has a large and commodious motor van. Twice every week he follows the big main road beyond the village. It only takes him an hour to go to the town and back. The Skipper's son is a kindly man. He will deliver messages and shopping orders. He will bring back a radio or an electric mowing machine.

The Skipper sits watching the gracht. He looks toward the town—on his way he used to pass snowdrops and daffodils, marguerites and roses, fruit-hung orchards and nut hedges, fir trees and ivy-berried holly. His barges were always back by Saturday in time for him to attend the service in the little church.

The gracht flows out from the Rijn. Its way is crooked. It passes through the village. It curves toward the town and the Skipper sits watching where the barges glide no more.

A. P.

Sandpiper

Gray and white
The flight
Of the sandpiper.

Rippling wings
Winging through mist
Lost in the mist
Over the ripples.

Gray and white
Blending of mists—
Mist—ripples—sandpiper.

DORE HUESTIS MILLIS

Honesty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OFTEN, when we analyze the character of familiar heroes, we find that one of their outstanding qualities is honesty. Indeed, honesty of purpose and purity of motive are frequently shown to be the means of their protection in some adventure, or of their liberation in some untoward circumstance.

On page 8 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook, Mary Baker Eddy writes, "We never need to despair of an honest heart; and elsewhere in her other writings, she sets forth honesty as a condition of spiritual progress. On page 226 of 'Miscellaneous Writings,' in an article entitled 'Perfidy and Slander,' she quotes the famous words of Shakespeare,

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Why is honesty a condition necessary to progress heavenward? Because honesty implies truthfulness toward God, one's spiritual selfhood, and one's neighbor. Honesty means singleness of purpose, without duplicity, deceit, expediency; it represents perseverance in right endeavor. Honesty and guilelessness belong to the pure and childlike consciousness which recognizes the reality and actuality of good and the unreality or spuriousness of error, God's supposed opposite.

By some, whose outlook is perverted, honesty has been called old-fashioned. It is not, and never can be so. Being a spiritual quality, it is permanent, indestructible, untouched by changing standards, customs, opinions, or the passage of time. True honesty unites one with God, for to be spiritually-minded means that one is reflecting good.

Honesty, which cannot be dissociated from truthfulness, freedom

from guile, or, in a larger sense, the desire to see only right prevail, gives one a sense of stability and power. Honesty is the means by which we can utilize the divine power to destroy wrong thinking and its effects. On page 453 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written: "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness, which forfeits divine help."

It was his honesty, his singleness of purpose, which helped Jesus to do his mighty works—healing the sick, reclaiming the sinner, and raising the dead. It simplified his outlook and enabled him to discard unessentials and to lay hold on reality. In his parable of the sower he showed that the seed of truth sown in an honest heart brings forth fruit. Talking of the seed which is "the word of God," and those who receive it, he said, "That on the good ground are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience." In Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians we are enjoined to "do that which is honest."

Since honesty leads to Truth, dishonesty must needs lead to error. The moment an individual becomes dishonest, he in belief separates himself from God, Truth, and cannot then bring forth good fruit. While indulging in dishonesty he loses his ability to follow in the footsteps of the Master, and to do the works he enjoined us to do. To be dishonest is to wander in the bypaths of unreality, where no progress is possible.

Honesty is its own protection. To think and act honestly, in accordance with divine Truth, is to be in harmony with the truth of being, is to dwell in "the secret place" of divine Love and "abide under the shadow of the Almighty." And because honesty is a spiritual quality, and dishonesty lacks spiritual foundation, the practice of honesty always has ascendancy over dishonesty. In the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 126 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Christian Scientists have a strong race to run, and foes in ambush; but bear in mind that, in the long race, honesty always defeats dishonesty."

Cases are on record where persons have been healed of physical maladies or have solved other problems after they have adopted an honest attitude toward Christian Science. All will agree, indeed it is axiomatic, that the revelator cannot be separated from his or her revelation. To claim, therefore, the benefits of Mrs. Eddy's discovery, while refusing to give her her just due, is to be guilty of a dishonest attitude which must remain barren of results. On the other hand, willingness to accord Mrs. Eddy her rightful place opens the path to the understanding of Christian Science, and hence to progress and healing.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:

- Library Edition, cloth, \$3.00
- Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, \$3.00
- Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition, 4.00
- Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper, 4.00
- Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, of one blue morocco limp, Oxford India Bible paper, 5.00
- Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper, 5.00
- Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins, 7.00
- Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper, 11.50
- Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols., 12.50
- FRENCH TRANSLATION
- Library Edition, cloth, \$3.50
- Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper, 5.50
- GERMAN TRANSLATION
- Library Edition, cloth, \$3.50
- Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper, 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publisher, Agt.
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to:

The Editorial Board of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, comprises:

Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor.

Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor.

Member of the Associated Press.

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraphic news credited to it or otherwise credited.

Reproduction rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year, \$6.00 (Three months \$2.25)

Six months, \$3.50 (Three months \$1.75)

Single copies, 5 cents

Cost of remaining Monitors:

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Post-American countries, 14 pages, 3c; 16 to 22 pages, 4c; 23 to 28 pages, 5c; 29 to 34 pages, 6c; 35 to 40 pages, 7c; 41 to 46 pages, 8c; 47 to 52 pages, 9c.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 500 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PACIFIC: 635 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERN: 210 West Seventh St., San Antonio, Tex.

SEVENTH: 210 West Seventh St., San Antonio, Tex.

PARIS: 10, rue de Valenciennes, Paris, France.

BRANCO: 18 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

ROME: Via Fontanella di Borgeuse 23, Rome, Italy.

AMSTERDAM: 100-102 Nieuwe Straat, Amsterdam, Holland.

AUSTRALIAN: Perpetual Trustees Building, 100-102 Nieuwe Straat, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Detroit: 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Chicago: 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Miami: 1229 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

Los Angeles: 405 Nat'l Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

San Francisco: 210 West Seventh St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle: 210 West Seventh St., Seattle, Wash.

London: 10, rue de Valenciennes, Paris, France.

Paris: 10, rue de Valenciennes, Paris, France.

Geneva: 18 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

Florence: 18 rue du Mont Blanc, Florence, Italy.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements which decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

New England: One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

EASTERN: 500 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Commerce and Finance

Using Gold Profit To Pay Off Debt Will Help Bonds

N. Y. Reaction Varied—London, Though Not Paris, Sees No Inflation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The announcement that the Government intends eventually to use the \$2,800,000 profit from gold devaluation to reduce the national debt made by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in a radio speech last night has met with varied reactions in Wall Street circles.

Some feel that it will still any fear of immediate inflation and therefore will benefit the government bond market. Others feel that, with an eye on that market, the Secretary is trying to make everything seem rosy, and that the spending of the \$2,800,000 may be looked upon as indirect inflation.

Dr. Lionel D. Edie, prominent Wall Street economist, said that, although the Secretary's announcement would probably have temporary benefits, it does not promise any future sound fiscal policy.

"The Secretary's statement tends to soothe some of the anxiety about the short term outlook of federal financing and it will have a helpful effect on confidence in Government credit," Dr. Edie told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. New Treasury financing to be accomplished in the next few weeks amounts to \$1,725,000,000.

"But, on a longer term outlook, it will not soothe the critics that he has really adopted a sound fiscal policy. The whole worry about the big deficit will crop up again as soon as September and October financing are out of the way," he continued.

The statement that \$2,800,000,000 was profit from revaluation will be used eventually, to help balance the budget is too vague and indefinite to mean much. He did not definitely commit himself to use that amount of money to reduce the federal debt.

"For the next 60 days the state of mind will tend to quiet the rumors of further devaluation and of wild inflation, and it is a shift toward orthodoxy, but the skeptics will remain unconvinced that it is a permanent shift."

A leading broker dealing extensively in government bonds criticized the announcement as "entirely artificial and unsound."

He charged that the Government was trying to appear to have done a good job in reducing the deficit by employing the gold profit. But, it forgets to mention, it was said, how the gold profit came about through making the dollar worth 60 cents where formerly it was worth one dollar, and therefore had done away with a certain amount of real wealth.

"That the Government should resort to such methods of financing seems a shame and in the long run will hurt itself as well as everybody," it was asserted.

This same view was expressed in another way by a well-known banker who said regarding the Secretary's announcement that "they are using the gold profit to reduce the debt, but they don't say that the gold profit amounts to a levy."

Sharp criticism of the way the Government steps in and out of the bond market in an effort to prevent any slipping of bond prices was expressed. It was held that such a procedure is making an artificial market that is destined "one of these days to go down very badly."

LONDON, Aug. 29 (P)—Financial London discussed with interest today the Washington speech last night of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and could find no signs of inflation in details of the address called here.

Financial writers stressed the point that if gold profits are to be used to write off indebtedness that is the "reverse" of inflation.

PARIS, Aug. 29 (P)—France's fear of a "50-cent dollar" grew today following the speech of Henry Morgenthau, American Secretary of the Treasury, which was nervously interpreted here as forecasting further inflation.

The dollar weakened here, but a major part of the gloom was caused by belief that the pound was likely to follow, thus fanning an already hot devaluation campaign in France.

As the gap between world prices and high gold prices is widened, both supporters and opponents of a cheaper franc agree that French

Questionnaires were sent to the business leaders in the 12 federal reserve districts who contributed to the first survey made in June, asking them for their forecast of business conditions in the months of August, October and December as compared with those prevalent in July. Of the replies, 68 per cent think business will be the same in August as in July, 12 per cent believe it will be better, and 85 per cent look for improved conditions in October.

The South is again the most hopeful section of the nation, the percentage of optimistic replies still being considerably higher than from the rest of the United States.

An analysis of the results shows Minnesota is still the most pessimistic of all the districts, only 50 per cent of the replies predicting better business conditions in December.

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad Street
Boston, Mass.
May see discuss your Insurance Problems with you? Call Hubbard 7880

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
INTEREST NOW 5 1/2 %
Money to loan on one and two-family houses—owner and occupant. Applications now being received.

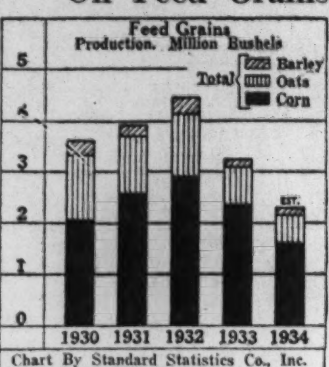
Merchants Co-operative Bank
24 School Street, Boston, Mass.

FUNDS FOR
1st Mortgages
On single and two family residences in suburbs
JOSEPH WARREN
CO-OPERATIVE BANK
2371 Washington St. High. 7953
BOSTON

Southern Industrialist Says NRA Codes Breed Sectionalism

Business and Industry

Comparative Figures On Feed Grains



WESTERN pasture lands have been burned by the drought to the extent that livestock must be supported to an unprecedented degree on the dry food grains. The drought has cut the harvest of the latter to the smallest figure in years.

financial and economic problems have been made more acute.

ROME, Aug. 29 (P)—Italian financial circles today puzzled over the sketchy details available here of the speech delivered last night in Washington by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Financial authorities said they did not know whether his outline of the cost of the New Deal in the United States means a further dollar inflation or constitutes a reassuring factor for international finance.

They said that Morgenthau's remarks that gold profits from past dollar inflation would eventually be used in the budget did not answer the question of stabilizing the dollar abroad. They asked what method would be used to stabilize the dollar if profits resulting from the existing inflation are used up otherwise.

First Six Months Oil Earnings Make Excellent Showing

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—While profits of the majority of petroleum corporations in the first half-year fell considerably short of returns that would have been experienced under more normal trade conditions, they represented a striking improvement as compared with the first half of 1933, observes the Standard Statistics Company of New York. A total of 14 oil companies, including all the more important units which have issued annual returns, reported aggregate net income of \$27,357,102 for the first six months of 1934, as compared with a deficit of \$31,716,837 for the similar period of 1933.

Prices of gasoline and other refined products, however, were unsatisfactory as compared with crude oil costs. Improvements in gasoline prices occurred late in the spring, and third-quarter results should show a good increase as compared with the April-June period, particularly in view of seasonally heavy gasoline sales. Comparisons with the first half of 1933, however, are unfavorable, but probably less so than for industry generally.

Considerable amounts of "distress" gasoline are exerting an unfavorable influence on prices, notwithstanding adoption of a plan under which leading refiners made substantial purchases of gasoline from the smaller independent refiners.

Renewed efforts have been made recently to set up a more effective plan for absorbing distress gasoline, the success of which would avert any widespread weakness in price structures. In addition, producers, pipe line units and refiners are now required to file frequent returns with the Federal Oil Administrator.

Optimistic View In Poll of Leaders

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—An optimistic attitude toward business conditions for the final months of this year is indicated by the returns of a poll made by a publication known as the National Statistical Survey of Business Attitudes and announced yesterday. Seventy-seven per cent of the business leaders who participated in the July survey assert their belief that business will be better in December. In the June survey, precisely the same percentage held that November business will be improved.

Questionnaires were sent to the business leaders in the 12 federal reserve districts who contributed to the first survey made in June, asking them for their forecast of business conditions in the months of August, October and December as compared with those prevalent in July. Of the replies, 68 per cent think business will be the same in August as in July, 12 per cent believe it will be better, and 85 per cent look for improved conditions in October.

The South is again the most hopeful section of the nation, the percentage of optimistic replies still being considerably higher than from the rest of the United States.

An analysis of the results shows Minnesota is still the most pessimistic of all the districts, only 50 per cent of the replies predicting better business conditions in December.

QUARTERLY INCOME Shares

ASK YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE for a prospectus with full information, or write to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Few of French Raw Material Imports Hail From Empire

Expert Finds That Intra-Empire Trade Is Not Complementary

Inasmuch as the future of France, as the financial leader of those countries still adhering to the old gold standard, is a matter of international concern, the following article—the second of a series—by an authority who has spent many years in an official study of French finance, is timely.

By R. M. Stephenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly half of French total imports are of raw materials or in industry, of which only a very small portion (6 per cent) is of colonial origin. Of the leading imports only three, oil seeds, phosphates, and wood, are raw materials and of these, of phosphates only are the colonies the chief source. On the other hand, of foodstuffs, which constitute 35 per cent of imports from the colonies, France is itself a large producer and a considerable exporter. In fact, to some extent colonial production competes with local in the French market, though Algerian wine, the principal import, is largely used for mixing with and fortifying French wines.

Colonial Resources
Briefly, the natural resources of the North African area, which account for so large a share of the trade with the colonies, are too similar to those of France to allow the development of a well-balanced commercial exchange. The absence of local industry opens the colonial market to French manufactures, but, on the whole, the colonies are not suppliers of France's essential needs.

This situation is emphasized by a consideration of a few of France's principal raw material imports. In the following list the relative insignificance of the colonial supply of these is shown by comparison with imports from foreign sources last year: (millions of francs)

French Imports	Colonial	Foreign
Mineral oils.....	0.6	1,733
Metals.....	4	1,444
Lead.....	12	144
Nickel.....	12	73
Copper.....	4	409
Tin.....	2	157
Cotton, raw.....	12	1,558
Wool, raw.....	13	1,532
Silk, raw.....	4	237
Rubber.....	16	219

In the trade with the colonies, the North African areas, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, account for 71 per cent of imports and 76 per cent of exports; add the other principal colonies, Madagascar, Indo-China and West Africa and the Syrian mandate, and all but about 10 per cent of the trade is covered. Over half of both imports and exports, is with Algeria alone.

Algeria is now the principal source of French imports as well as the leading market for French exports, having displaced, respectively, Germany and Great Britain, the former last year and the latter in 1932. Its predominance as a source of imports is due very largely to the wine shipments, but it is also the chief colonial supplier of cereals, live animals, wheat pastes, fruits, tobacco, fresh vegetables, etc. On the other hand, Algeria takes a third of total French exports of cotton fabrics, 36 per cent of automobile exports, 45 per cent of sugar exports, and similarly large proportions of other French products. In 1932, the French trade balance with Algeria, previously favorable to France, had become unfavorable by a small margin and last year this import excess was increased to 550,000,000 francs.

Imports From Tunisia

The principal imports from Tunisia, wine and cereals, are of relatively little importance to the French market, but the Protectorate does supply over 90 per cent of the phosphates and nearly 70 per cent of the olive oil imported. It is also the principal colonial source for lead. Exports to Tunisia, which comprise the usual types of manufactures, exceed the imports.

The French Zone of Morocco is primarily a source for cereals and other food products; it also supplies relatively small amounts of manganese and other ores. France has a favorable balance of trade with the Protectorate in spite of the fact that the colonies preference which reduces the French share in the market.

French Indo-China supplies practically all of French rice imports (87 per cent in 1933), considerable amounts of other cereals, over 90 per cent of pepper imports and nearly all of the rubber imported from the colonies. French exports to the colony, primarily cotton fabrics, come to about 90 per cent of the value of imports. Madagascar is the chief colonial source of coffee imports and supplies nearly all of the French market for sago, tapioca and cloves. Over 60 per cent of the imports from French West Africa are peanuts (from Senegal), of which the colony supplies nearly 90 per cent of total French imports. It is also the principal source of cacao and mahogany imports and a considerable supplier of bananas. The value of exports to the colony in 1933 was only a little over half that of imports. French trade with Syria, both exports and imports, is relatively insignificant. The mandate is the only colonial source of raw silk, but supplies less than 2 per cent of total silk imports. Exports to Syria greatly exceed imports of Syrian origin.

Other colonies, though accounting for a relatively small fraction of total colonial trade, are important sources for particular commodities. Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion supplied about 70 per cent (300,000,000 francs) of French sugar purchases in 1933 and over 90 per cent (180,000,000 francs) of raw imports. A third of French imports of nickel came from New Caledonia, which is also a source for chrome ore. French establishments in Oceania supply about 10 per cent (18,000,000 francs) of copper imports and gold to the value of 6,700,000 francs was sent to France from French Guiana in 1933.

South Calls for Retention Of NRA Wage Differentials

Southern States Industrial Council Begins Agitation Against Proposal to Bring Wages Closer in Line With the North—Different Conditions

LEBANON, Tenn., Aug. 29.—Vigorous opposition to the reopening of various industrial codes in order to lower differentials between northern and southern wage rates has been decided upon by the Southern States Industrial Council, which has sent its research director, Mrs. Margaret Mager of Nashville, to Washington, armed with a mass of evidence collected in council surveys.

The council protests especially the proposal to raise minimum wage rates in the steel-plate fabricating code. It bases the protest on the argument that in none of the 450 codes approved is the wage differential for the South more than conditions justify. In scores of instances, the council claimed, the scale is considerably below what it should be if the South is to survive industrially. The disposition of the steel case, it is felt, naturally will influence future decisions.

The present wage rate under the code is 40 cents an hour in the north, 35 cents in Texas and Virginia, and 30 cents in the remaining southern states. It was proposed that the south's rate be raised to 35 cents, thus lowering the differential from 25 per cent to 12 1/2 per cent. The council opposed the change for the following reasons:

1. The influence of climatic conditions alone justifies a differential of 5 per cent. That is, the average southern worker produces that much less than a northern worker, with other conditions identical. (The International Harvester found the difference in productivity as much as 30 per cent and some producers as high as 40 per cent.)
2. The South, being younger industrially, has not achieved as high a degree of mechanization.
3. The South falls below the east

The World's Business

Wanted: Labor Statistics

TWO indices provide the main clues to the progress or otherwise of what Europeans call the Roosevelt experiment. They are those of unemployment and commodity prices. Yet in both respects the official service of the Federal Government is deficient. Such a lamentable state of things means that the average citizen is able to see the economic situation only through a glass darkly. Even the President himself, reputedly as devoted a student of statistics as his predecessor, Mr. Hoover, cannot gauge the situation with the accuracy necessary to the formulation of wise policy. In respect of unemployment, he must rely on estimates; in respect of prices, he has at his disposal a government price service which he has himself admitted is hopelessly out of date.

This is a curious situation in a country which has deservedly won a high reputation in the development of statistics. It becomes amazing in view of the economic planning which is part and parcel of Roosevelt government. What business could thrive if it lacked adequate knowledge of its results? There is only one answer—none. Without data, no executive could plan; his policies would be empty aspirations, divorced from reality. Such is the danger ahead of a government in business if it does not possess itself of data concerning the problems it is setting out to solve and its achievements in solving them.

The situation in respect of unemployment figures has been illuminated by the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Ten million is the A. F. L. figure for unemployment; 10,300,000, to be exact. The Chamber of Commerce says that this is 3,000,000 too many. In ordinary circumstances the average reader would conclude that one guess is as good as another, but nowadays he will not leave the matter there. He wants to know. For, from the start of the Roosevelt régime, he has been enlisted in the fight against Old Man Depression, and he certainly cannot be kept in the dark. He is kept also in the dark. A well-wishing society with its great corrective power can only be aroused, as President Roosevelt has himself said, by a full knowledge of the facts. Another remark of his is: "Though the people's will can be trusted, it must first be informed."

The price statistics I have in mind are those of retail prices, or cost of living. The defining here is of another kind. Statistics are available, but they are woefully out-of-date. The index is put out semiannually, but it is built around a family budget survey, made as far back as 1918. A cost of living index must of necessity be based upon a given standard of living—what proportion of the family budget is spent on this item, what on that? The importance of the item as well as a change in its price is taken into account in the index. A change in the price of meat, for instance, is many times more important than a change in the price of shoes. Therefore one will expect the cost of living index a great deal; the other scarcely at all. It is vital, if it is to be a true index, that it shall be up to date. There has been a great change in living standards since 1918. What was a luxury then has become a

Southern Spokesman



J. E. Edgerton
President of the Southern States Industrial Council

Canadian Business Continues to Rise To Higher Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—Canadian business continues its upward trend, and in the week ended Aug. 18 a new high point was reached by the Dominion's economic index. This latest rise was due to the advances in bond prices, bank clearings and common stock prices. Dominion Government bond prices showed considerable gain in the week under review, reaching a maximum point in the post-war period. The bid quotation for the 1934 5 per cent refunding bond was as high as 111 1/2 and the 1934 4 1/2 per cent bond was quoted at 107 1/2.

Bank clearings were about \$303,000,000 compared with \$272,000,000 in the preceding week, the adjusted index advancing from 86.1 to 100.9. The index of common stock prices was 91.3 in the week ended Aug. 18, compared with 87.6 in the week of Aug. 9. Each of the groups of the official classification except beverages showed gains in this comparison.

The index of manufacturing production was 99 compared with 98.7, the weighted average of 29 factors recording a slight gain in July over the preceding month. Food industries participated in the increase, the resulting index being 91.8 compared with 88.9. Wheat flour and rolled oats were produced in greater quantities, indicating increased activity in the flour milling industry. There was a large increase during July in the export of wood, asbestos, rubber, wrapping paper and newsprint.

U. S. Silver Output Drops During July

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (P)—Production of silver from mines in the United States in July amounted to 1,825,000 fine ounces, the lowest reported since last December, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Production in June was 2,312,000 ounces and in July, 1933, 1,552,000 ounces.

Production in Mexico and Canada, which rank with the United States as the largest producers, showed gains. Preliminary estimates for Mexico show 6,500,000 fine ounces for July, compared with 6,461,000 in June and 5,100,000 in July a year ago. Canadian output jumped to 1,359,000 fine ounces in July from 963,000 ounces in June and 1,227,000 in July, 1933.

Up-to-date cost of living figures are far more essential today than they were in 1920. Many wage agreements are based upon them. It is not yet known whether the President has given up the idea of a commodity dollar—namely, a dollar the gold content of which would vary in relation to its purchasing power. Granted that the aim is practicable; it would be absurd to tinker with the gold content of the dollar on a slide rule of purchasing power manufactured in 1918. Moreover, the subject of cost of living has assumed a vital significance in connection with the present effort to filling out the depleted national purchasing power. Incomes do not really go up, even when the nominal amount does, if living costs rise in the same ratio.

It is good news that the A. F. of L., at the convention of its executive committee at Atlantic City, is taking up the subject of increased appropriations for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. When billions of public money are being poured out for all kinds of projects, good, bad, and indifferent, it is a disgrace that this Bureau, which, if properly equipped, could provide such light on labor conditions, is starved. It gets only \$500,000 a year, as compared with ten times that amount for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, or \$5,000,000. Dr. Lubin last session requested the Director of the Budget to allow him the sum of \$350,000 to make the necessary revisions for the cost of living index. This amount was approximately three-fourths of the sum spent for the family budget studies made in 1918. When the request was finally granted, however, the amount made available for this purpose was only \$140,000, a sum sufficient only to cover a relatively small number of cities. Dr. Lubin and his associates, trying to make their vital bricks with this inadequate straw, are intent on doing what they can, besides prosecuting their concomitant request to be financed for the provision of an authoritative census of the jobs.

H. B. E.

California Lawyers Act Against Bankers for Accepting Legal Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Should banks and trust companies engage in legal practice for their customers as a sort of side line to their usual services? They have been doing it in California, and the renaissance of leading attorneys has taken the form of action against two of the State's largest chain banking systems, seeking injunctions against further legal work for bankers' customers.

In the meantime, the State Bar of California—an official body in which all practicing attorneys hold membership—has opened friendly negotiations with the bankers, in attempt to reach a working agreement out of court. Although the State Bar brought the suits against the banks, it is reported that the informal negotiations have proceeded with some success, though no conclusion has been announced. There are higher stakes involved than mere protection of the professional prerogatives of lawyers, officers of the State Bar assert. The president of this body, Mr. H. C. Wyckoff, issued a statement recently from which the following is extracted:

"The board of governors of the State Bar is prepared to carry the present litigation to a final decision if it is necessary to do so. It must do so rather than make any sacrifice of fundamental principle, which might pave the way to vassalage of the bar to moneyed corporations. The issue is more important to the public welfare than will be apparent at first blush to laymen who do not think the matter through."

Bank Sees Benefits Counterbalanced By Fears of Inflation

"A number of authorities in this country as well as abroad have suggested that what is needed to bring about a recovery is to increase the amount of federal expenditures for public works and the like in order to prime the business pump," says the First National Bank of Boston in its New England letter just released today. "While in theory prodigious federal spending should provide a powerful stimulant and generate an upward movement," the letter continues, "unfortunately it may be counterbalanced by the fear of uncontrolled inflation and higher taxes."

"Thus, while the Government steps on the accelerator, business, through fear, puts on the brakes. The result is that we pile up debts and heavy taxes for the present and future generations while recovery is postponed. No sustained progress can be made until there is assurance that the budget will be balanced and that reasonable profits can be made by private enterprise.

"It is becoming obvious to an increasing number of observers that it is not possible to bring about prosperity by an arbitrary increase in prices. Prices artificially lifted above the natural level determined by economic forces rest on no supportable basis and the inevitable reaction is deflation, accompanied by unemployment and demands for relief.

"This has happened over and over again in this and other countries, but the fallacy continues to be tried in times of stress. Funds can be distributed by the Government on all sorts of projects and these funds will be promptly spent.

"But this does not create really new purchasing power. It is simply a redistribution of income through taxation and if carried beyond a certain point amounts to a capital levy. The process discourages the accumulation of savings on which our whole economic system rests.

"Fair prices are those which move goods and cannot be determined by legislative action. Any government can fix prices, regulate production, destroy crops, but no government can increase the real income of a people through price edicts or monetary manipulation."

DEWITT C. MARKHAM
ESTATE ANALYST
530 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

SEPT. SHARES
Now on Sale at
New England's Oldest
Co-operative Bank Office

Write or phone Liberty 6653 for information about—How to Take Out Shares and Make Deposits by Mail. A Good Investment for Anyone

Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian
Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

THE CAPACITIES
in which this company acts are adapted
to meet individual needs

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS of no two persons are identical. The New England Trust Company, therefore, acts in a wide variety of fiduciary capacities. In addition it offers to its customers many forms of advisory service and of property management.

As Boston's oldest trust company—incorporated April 22, 1869 and opening its doors February 20, 1871—it has grown steadily and independently both in size and in the scope of its activities.

Among the capacities in which the Company acts are:

EXECUTOR . . . ADMINISTRATOR . . . TRUSTEE UNDER WILL . . . TRUSTEE OF A LIVING TRUST, BUSINESS TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE TRUST . . . CONSERVATOR . . . GUARDIAN OF PROPERTY . . . AGENT . . . CUSTODIAN

It also offers:

. . . BANKING FOR INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS . . . TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT . . . SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Our officers will welcome an opportunity to discuss these and other services in detail and to aid in determining whether or not any of these may be applied advantageously to your individual needs.

The
New England Trust Company

DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS

BACK BAY BRANCH . . . 99 NEWBURY STREET . . . BOSTON'S OLDEST TRUST COMPANY

U.S. Interference In Home Building

Aid in Other Industries Causes More Idleness, Babson Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARPSWELL, Maine, Aug. 29.—A solution of many national economic and social problems may be found, it is believed, in the home, thinks Mr. Roger W. Babson.

Mr. Babson, statistical expert of Babson Park, Mass., told an audience at the Conference on Religious Work at Camp Farthest Out here today that the development of the home industry—the building and maintenance of homes—is the only one in which government interference may be expected to have a wholly constructive effect. It is the only one, he added, which can be aided without causing more idleness.

Most public relief work, he said, provides employment for one group at the expense of some other group, while government control, he added, such as the restriction of production, has a similar effect.

In seeking a solution to this problem, Mr. Babson said, he looked not only for an industry which could be helped without throwing more people out of work, but one which could continually expand under a fairly stable population. This new industry, he added, should be one which would develop a more energetic people.

The building and development of homes he said he decided upon as the logical field for the working out of such a plan.

His general thesis he summarized as follows:

1. Employ in production, distribution and the professions the most able persons, irrespective of sex, age, color, race, religion, or affiliations.
2. Employ the surplus above 60 years of age to build and improve homes and to train themselves and the new generation, through better housekeeping, constructive play, healthy living and spiritual uplift.
3. Seek out from the younger groups those who appear to be best fitted for home building and business, cultural, technical, scientific, literary, and provide such, absolutely free, with the very best advanced education, irrespective of sex, age, color, race, religion or affiliations.
4. Gradually provide national unemployment and other forms of mutual insurance as a substitute for "savings."

Anything attempting to interfere with natural economic laws, he said, should be avoided. The relief of unemployment, he held, depends basically upon "raising, not lowering" the standard of life, and the latter depends upon raising the standard of health, intelligence and creative energy of the next generation. The education industry he cited as an example of one which raises standards, the liquor industry as one which lowers them.

While such a plan as he proposes would require continuation of certain public relief, eventually, he said, it would diminish the need for relief.

British Jurist Talks To American Bar

(Continued from Page 1)

shaping the discussions going on right now in Milwaukee.

Standards of admission to the bar, which have long been far too lax, and the unwillingness of responsible members to call to account those

Boston Events

TONIGHT

NEARBY-FINANCIAL THEATERS
COHASSET—Final production of season, "Goodbye Again," by George Hahn, and Allan Scott, with Humphrey Bogart, from 8:30 to 10:30.
DORIS—Final production, "Big Hearted Hero," by Sophie Kerr and Anna Howard, with J. C. Nugent, Cape Playhouse, 8:30.
MAGNOLIA—"Two Defenses Women," with Rita Van Cleave, from 8:30 to 10:30.
WEST PALM OUTH—"Diamonds Are Tramps," by Ivor Novello, with Edward G. Robinson, from 8:30 to 10:30.

MOVIES
STATE—"Hide-out" with Robert Montgomery as a police detective, from 8:30 to 10:30.
3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
ORPHEUS—"Strife in the Way," with Francis T. and Karen Morley, from 8:30 to 10:30.
METROPOLITAN—Fred Waring and his orchestra, from 8:30 to 10:30.
SANDWICH—"Little Miss Marker," with Shirley Temple, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30.
EXETER—Jackie Gleason, "Shoot the Works," 8:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30.
FENWAY AND PARADISE—"The Last Days of Pompeii," with Shirley Temple, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30.
FINCH ARTS—Last of return engagement of "Cavalcade," 8:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30.
DORIS—"The Great Flirtation," cartoon comedy.

Weather
U. S. Weather Bureau Report.
Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight and Thursday; light to moderate breeze from the north.

Official Temperatures
Boston, 53; New Orleans, 78; New York, 78; Chicago, 64; Norfolk, Va., 68; Denver, 64; Philadelphia, 60; 72; Helena, Mont., 70; St. Louis, 52; Jacksonville, 78; St. Paul, 68; Kansas City, 60; San Francisco, 64; Los Angeles, 64; Washington, 60; Miami, Fla., 80.

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 3:04 a. m., D. S. T., height, 10 ft. 6 in.; Thursday, 4:04 a. m., D. S. T., height, 9 ft. 2 in.

Light at vehicles at 7:34 p. m.

known to have resorted to unethical and often criminal practices, have, as is realized by its members, brought a measure of reproach upon the whole profession.

The challenge which this connotes is to be met. A purging process is assured, apparently if the determination almost unanimously expressed can be accepted at face value.

Debt Situation Explored

Yesterday afternoon, before the Section of International and Comparative Law, Mr. Bainbridge Colby, for a brief time Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, spoke on "The Johnson Act and International Debts." Mr. Colby disclosed, in the course of his address, the significant contents of some official communications which may not heretofore have been made public. He is, naturally enough, opposed to any further material reduction or cancellation of the so-called war debts. He defends the Johnson Act, which prohibits financial transactions of the United States with any foreign government in default of its obligations.

Mr. Colby presented a quite complete documentary appraisal of a familiar and rather tedious subject. Except that it may be valuable to the members of the bar because of its historical background it added little to the solution of more vital questions which are being discussed. As one lawyer was heard to remark, "We are not much interested. The lawyers can't be held for the debts, anyway." He is from Louisiana.

Public Support Needed

"The problem of enlisting public opinion in the fight against crime and maintaining public security is a problem which will remain a problem as long as crime is rampant. It is perhaps the most fundamental problem before America today," said Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, in his address. "The United States is a country in which the people of England give their police when crime arises with the attitude of the American public toward its Dillingers. He deplored the hero worship accorded dangerous criminals for their very crimes. Because of this hero worship, he said, the public is misled and the police are handicapped.

"As the first step in the formulation of an aroused public opinion against crime," Mr. Keenan said, "I would like to see the movies, press, stage and radio tested for their attitude toward crime. In the second place, there should be a study of crime, its cause and prevention, in schools and colleges of the country. Citizens should be impressed with their responsibility for fighting crime, for electing officials who will fight crime."

"Every civic and service organization which boasts a program for civic betterment will do well to emphasize the subject of crime and its control in its programs. Every bar association should broaden the scope of its criminal law or procedure program, and should make it thorough. It should understand the problem of crime, it will give its needed support to measures for eradication."

Legal Aid Cases Reported

New cases taken by legal aid offices throughout the country in 1933 numbered 331,970, according to the report presented to the Bar Association meeting by the Standing Committee on Legal Aid Work, of which Mr. Reginald Heber Smith of Boston is chairman.

To the lawyers in these legal aid offices, says the report, each case is the human problem of a man, woman or child seeking guidance and generally needing help. Their problems may be small in terms of dollars, but to them they are matters of the utmost urgency.

"We live under, and believe in, a democratic form of government," the committee believes, "and lawyers know it is contained in the constitution guarantee that every citizen is entitled to the equal protection of the laws."

Detailed records included in the report show that, compared with last year, most of the older, stronger and better-known organizations have experienced a decline in the volume of legal aid cases. This is due, the report says, to the fact that legal aid societies usually grow quickly because of the pent-up demand.

Better Conditions Found

Legal aid statistics, says the report, "indicate that the turn in the depression has come, that more men are at work, that relatively fewer persons need legal aid, not because they have fewer legal problems, but because more of them are in a position to refer problems to their own private counsel."

The committee suggests, in concluding its report, that bar associations do better in their effort to restore the public confidence in the profession of law than to give financial support to legal aid societies.

"The criticism most often heard," says the report, "is that the bar has ceased to be a public calling and has become a money-making pursuit."

"Could the bar do anything sounder or better than to impress upon the public mind that it supports legal aid work at its own expense and that this is the only practical way for the bar to honor its obligation to see to it that no man is denied justice through inability to employ counsel?"

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight and Thursday; light to moderate breeze from the north.

Official Temperatures
Boston, 53; New Orleans, 78; New York, 78; Chicago, 64; Norfolk, Va., 68; Denver, 64; Philadelphia, 60; 72; Helena, Mont., 70; St. Louis, 52; Jacksonville, 78; St. Paul, 68; Kansas City, 60; San Francisco, 64; Los Angeles, 64; Washington, 60; Miami, Fla., 80.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:04 a. m., D. S. T., height, 10 ft. 6 in.; Thursday, 4:04 a. m., D. S. T., height, 9 ft. 2 in.

Light at vehicles at 7:34 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-303m	500kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-212m
5:00 Monitor View News, Chick Webb and his orchestra, dance orchestra, organ tones, etc.	5:00 Monitor View News, Chick Webb and his orchestra, dance orchestra, organ tones, etc.	5:00 Monitor View News, Chick Webb and his orchestra, dance orchestra, organ tones, etc.	5:00 Monitor View News, Chick Webb and his orchestra, dance orchestra, organ tones, etc.
5:15 "Skipper Jim," etc.	5:15 "Skipper Jim," etc.	5:15 "Skipper Jim," etc.	5:15 "Skipper Jim," etc.
5:30 NBC vocalists, etc.	5:30 NBC vocalists, etc.	5:30 NBC vocalists, etc.	5:30 NBC vocalists, etc.
5:45 Little Orphan Annie, male quartet, etc.	5:45 Little Orphan Annie, male quartet, etc.	5:45 Little Orphan Annie, male quartet, etc.	5:45 Little Orphan Annie, male quartet, etc.
6:00 Education news, etc.	6:00 Education news, etc.	6:00 Education news, etc.	6:00 Education news, etc.
6:15 Baseball news, etc.	6:15 Baseball news, etc.	6:15 Baseball news, etc.	6:15 Baseball news, etc.
6:30 Reports: features, etc.	6:30 Reports: features, etc.	6:30 Reports: features, etc.	6:30 Reports: features, etc.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news, etc.	6:45 Lowell Thomas, news, etc.	6:45 Lowell Thomas, news, etc.	6:45 Lowell Thomas, news, etc.
7:00 Sketch: news, etc.	7:00 Sketch: news, etc.	7:00 Sketch: news, etc.	7:00 Sketch: news, etc.
7:15 Baseball news, etc.	7:15 Baseball news, etc.	7:15 Baseball news, etc.	7:15 Baseball news, etc.
7:30 Irene Rich, sketch, etc.	7:30 Irene Rich, sketch, etc.	7:30 Irene Rich, sketch, etc.	7:30 Irene Rich, sketch, etc.
7:45 Frank Buck, etc.	7:45 Frank Buck, etc.	7:45 Frank Buck, etc.	7:45 Frank Buck, etc.
8:00 Henry King and his orchestra, etc.	8:00 Henry King and his orchestra, etc.	8:00 Henry King and his orchestra, etc.	8:00 Henry King and his orchestra, etc.
8:15 "The Great Flirtation," etc.	8:15 "The Great Flirtation," etc.	8:15 "The Great Flirtation," etc.	8:15 "The Great Flirtation," etc.
8:30 Igor Gorin, baritone, etc.	8:30 Igor Gorin, baritone, etc.	8:30 Igor Gorin, baritone, etc.	8:30 Igor Gorin, baritone, etc.
8:45 Don Humbert, etc.	8:45 Don Humbert, etc.	8:45 Don Humbert, etc.	8:45 Don Humbert, etc.
9:00 Motion Picture Pro-Town Hall, etc.	9:00 Motion Picture Pro-Town Hall, etc.	9:00 Motion Picture Pro-Town Hall, etc.	9:00 Motion Picture Pro-Town Hall, etc.
9:15 duets and Distributors, etc.	9:15 duets and Distributors, etc.	9:15 duets and Distributors, etc.	9:15 duets and Distributors, etc.
9:30 Irene Dunne, etc.	9:30 Irene Dunne, etc.	9:30 Irene Dunne, etc.	9:30 Irene Dunne, etc.
9:45 Lionel Barrymore, etc.	9:45 Lionel Barrymore, etc.	9:45 Lionel Barrymore, etc.	9:45 Lionel Barrymore, etc.
10:00 Dennis King, etc.	10:00 Dennis King, etc.	10:00 Dennis King, etc.	10:00 Dennis King, etc.
10:15 "Textile Situation," etc.	10:15 "Textile Situation," etc.	10:15 "Textile Situation," etc.	10:15 "Textile Situation," etc.
10:30 "Radiation," etc.	10:30 "Radiation," etc.	10:30 "Radiation," etc.	10:30 "Radiation," etc.
11:00 Reports: solist, etc.	11:00 Reports: solist, etc.	11:00 Reports: solist, etc.	11:00 Reports: solist, etc.
11:15 Voice of Romance, etc.	11:15 Voice of Romance, etc.	11:15 Voice of Romance, etc.	11:15 Voice of Romance, etc.
11:30 Don Bestor and his orchestra, etc.	11:30 Don Bestor and his orchestra, etc.	11:30 Don Bestor and his orchestra, etc.	11:30 Don Bestor and his orchestra, etc.
11:45 dance orchestra, etc.	11:45 dance orchestra, etc.	11:45 dance orchestra, etc.	11:45 dance orchestra, etc.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Denner, conductor.

11:30 WBZ, ERA Civic chorus, G. Roberts Langer, director.

12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor View News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour, guest speakers; Homesteaders' Orchestra.

2:00 WBZ, "Stories of History," dramatic sketches of old western days.

4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, guest conductor on podium.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor View News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Valley Variety Hour, Lynwood "Shoolby" Rowe; "Chic" Sale; Lou Holtz; and Eric Stanton; Jeanne Albert.

8:00 WAAB, Brookline and North End Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor.

8:15 WBZ, "Comedian on Current Topics," Dr. Walter B. Pitkin.

8:30 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketches of old western days.

9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Showboat, dramatic version of "Danny Deever," solists.

9:00 WBZ, "The Great Flirtation," dramatic sketches of old western days.

9:30 WBZ, Heesberger's Bavarian Orchestra, from Chicago.

Later Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Artists' Review, local solists and orchestra.

10:15 WBZ, "The Great Flirtation," dramatic sketches of old western days.

10:30 WBZ, Echoes of the Palisades, Archer Gibson, organist; string trio.

10:45 WAAB, "The Great Flirtation," dramatic sketches of old western days.

10:45 WBZ, United States Army war maneuvers, Brig.-Gen. Alfred T. Smith, interview by Harris Hall of Washington Post.

12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Laird Walter, conductor.

Boston Snapshots

Playground Circus — Tightrope

walkers, circus roller skaters, jugglers, trained animals, clowns—all the colorful features of a real circus, but all directed by Boston boys, may be enjoyed on Boston Common this afternoon and evening.

William P. Long, chairman of the Playground Circus, presents the Playground Circus—a real three-day show this time—for the fifth consecutive year.

This year Mr. William M. Mullen, the director, had the help of 100 ERA instructors in addition to his own regular staff, in preparation for the circus. Because of this, it can be truthfully said to be "bigger and better than ever."

One of the new features of the performance will be the first public appearance of the Park Playground Boys' Harmonica Band, made up of 100 boys. The opening parade of the 500 entertainers will contain many other novel features.

Last year a total of 40,000 spectators were estimated to have attended the afternoon and evening shows. This year the latter will be much enhanced by new lighting effects, and a still bigger crowd is expected.

The performances are scheduled to begin at 3:15 and 8 p. m. In case of rain they will be postponed until Thursday.

Silver for Waring—Hurry

from their noon performance at the Metropolitan on Monday, Waring, Pennsylvanians took their places at a V-shaped table in the Stater ballroom. In the angle of this table a great tinsel figure eight had just been placed by workmen, as other guests waited expectantly.

A lunch in honor of the musicians who broadcast in their name was being given by the Ford dealers of Boston.

Unassuming Mr. Fred Waring took his seat at the point of the V, with his 26 fellow entertainers lining its sides, and the head table immediately facing him. At the latter sat officials of the Ford company, and several newspaper executives. The place of the principal speaker remained vacant.

Speculative eyes were focused upon this empty chair for intriguing announcements—had stated that the identity of this speaker must be kept a secret, "for reasons that would be apparent at the luncheon." Presently, however, ex-Mayor James M. Curley entered the room and occupied the important seat. The reasons for secrecy did not seem too evident.

After addressing a few cordial words to Mr. Waring, Mr. Curley withdrew, and Manager A. B. Pease of the Ford Somerville plant proceeded with the presentation to the orchestra leader of a silver service.

Said Mr. Pease: "Mr. Waring and his Pennsylvania put on a very high class, clean concert that they appealed to Mr. Henry Ford. They were his personal selection when he decided to add to his general advertising in newspapers and magazines by entering radio."

Being at a loss for words of appreciation in this unheated scene, Mr. Waring turned to his man and called for a song.

Chilled Tarantulas—Bananas

are not the only things that arrive from the tropics in the chilled state aboard fruit carrying steamers. As we stood admiringly watching the wider of a "banana hook" the ripening department on the wharf, we were told that tarantulas, scorpions and young boa constrictors often appear as the fruit is stripped from the stems for packing. Presently there was a shout, and one of the huge spiders fell with a dull "plomp" on the floor—moving slowly away.

"They are too cold to run fast—so there is no particular danger in finding them," we were told.

This particular tarantula found its way into a cardboard box for exhibition to a friend of one of the packers.

Would Not Repeat—Judging by the constant repetition of popular melodies on the air, we had never suspected that any effort was made to avoid the playing of any number

Filene Applauds New Deal Success

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt's New Deal is a happy revolt against outward economic systems—a social "revolution" which has given the common people of the United States confidence not merely that prosperity will return, but that the whole problem of poverty amidst plenty will be solved.

Mr. Edward A. Filene, Boston businessman, author and economist, told local service clubs today.

The New Deal marks the end of an economic era—the realization of American Democracy and the abandonment of social irresponsibility. The people have rallied to President Roosevelt in the spirit of seeking new remedies for ancient economic evils and of preventing their recurrence, he said.

"That is what made it possible for the United States to achieve a revolution without any of the outward signs of revolution," he stated.

There may be setbacks in the program, he said, and the researching "brain-trusters" who are replacing politicians in running the country may change the present setup materially, but "in one way or another business must be coordinated with the interest of the consumer. Poverty, unemployment, low wages, unnecessarily high prices, inefficiency and waste must be abolished."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Programs in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are broadcast by the local Committees on Publication.

New England

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBZ, 900kc-126m.

Maine

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-1:30 p. m., WCBM, 940kc-319m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE—Thursday, biweekly, 12:00-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 960kc-333m.

TAMPA—April 27 to Sept. 1, inclusive, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WPAZ, 1220kc-246m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1180kc-261m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, Sept. 8 and 22, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJBY, 1210kc-246m.

New Jersey

NEWARK—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WJMA, 570kc-326m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHEI, 1180kc-261m.

SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:45 a. m.-12:00 noon, WFLB, 1360kc-220m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-3:30 p. m., WBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WWRB, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-250m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-220m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 8:15-8:30 p. m., WHIO, 1310kc-220m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Fridays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WBCB, 1360kc-220m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFGC, 1200kc-250m.

Tennessee

NORFOLK—Friday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WOH, 1310kc-220m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPER, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-220m.

Canada

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFBR, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

Australia
VICTORIA
MELBOURNE—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Thursday of each month, 8 p. m., 12B (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Each line costs 10 cents for one or two insertions. See a line for three, four and five insertions. Minimum space for daily insertions. Minimum space for daily insertions. Minimum space for daily insertions.

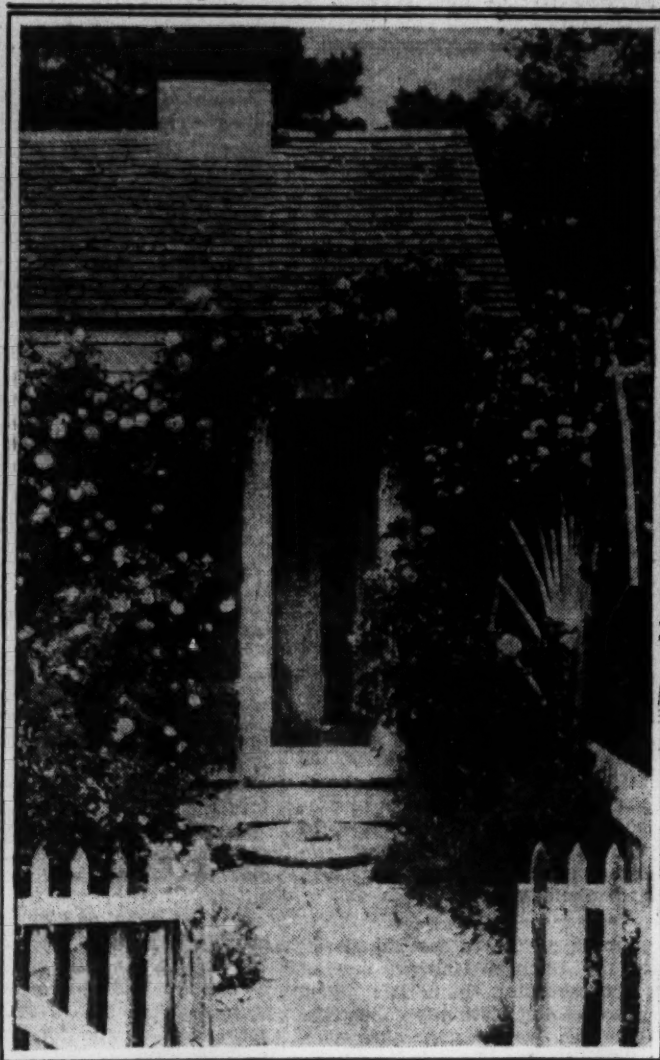
AGENTS WANTED

"BIG COMMISSIONS" selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21-fold Christmas card 1st assortment. 100% profit. Gift wrapping. Every day. Free album and list on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 235 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors. Best assortment 21-fold Christmas cards. Free album and list on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 235 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Daily Features

Cape Cod Selections From the Monitor Camera Club Album

Nan Edna Wolfe, Spear's Ferry, Va.
ROSE-COVERED DOORWAYMrs. Florence P. Young, Reading, Mass.
WINDMILL IN CHATHAM

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Settling an Account

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Pasadena, Calif.

THIRTY years ago, a man and a boy met under cover of darkness in a Kansas watermelon patch; and two years ago, they met again under the lobby lights of a local hotel. The consequence of the second meeting was as happy as that of the first was unhappy.

The younger of the two had belonged to a gang of boys who had entered a watermelon field; the older, the owner of the field, had fired a load of buckshot in the general direction of the gang. Both had been unhappy during this intervening time, the younger because of a leg wound which had made him somewhat lame; the other because he had so hurt the boy when he had merely intended to frighten him away.

When they met the second time, the man, eager to make restitution, offered to "deposit" government bonds to the account of the leg, which gesture was refused. Finally, after the elder man's insistence that he be allowed to make amends in some form, it was agreed that the bonds should be given to a hospital for crippled children.

It is written that a rich man cannot buy his way into the kingdom; but this man did buy his way out of remorse, and his generous action gave the other glad pride in a humble part he could play in helping others by refusing to accept payment for an injury received in the act of wrong-doing many years before.

Worth Knowing



THE OCEANS CONTAIN ENOUGH SALTS OF VARIOUS KINDS TO COVER THE U.S. TO DEPTH OF TWO MILES.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Shy Pitt

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM PITT, who became Prime Minister of England, was one of the great orators of his day. Despite this fact he was by nature very reticent and shy.

He and Lord Camden were close friends. One day Pitt called at Lord Camden's house.

"Pitt, my children have heard so much about you," said his lordship, "that they are extremely anxious to have a glimpse of the great man. They are just now eating in the next room; you will oblige me by going in with me for a moment."

"Don't ask me!" remonstrated Pitt. "What on earth could I say to them?"

"At least give them the pleasure of seeing you," insisted Lord Camden, half laughing, half pushing Pitt into the room.

The eloquent Prime Minister stood there, looking first at the children, then at his host, twirling his hat in embarrassment. To save him he could think of no word to say, and he finally left without a single utterance.

Today's Limerick

A man with a house by the Thames,
Wrote a great many poetic ghaemes.
When not writing rhyme,
To while away time,
He used to raise pinks with long stamens.

By THE HAGERS

With the Inventors



Key Spring

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
THE busy stenographer who spends all day typing should be thankful for this spring-controlled typewriter key just patented by G. W. Munson, of East Orange, N. J. The small circular drawing shows a section through the key (U. S. Pat. No. 1967721), and one can see how such a shock absorber might save flying fingers from fatigue.

In Lighter Vein

The Real Thing
"I had a grand dream last night," he began. "I dreamed I was walking beside a babbling brook with a wonderful girl by my side. She had eyes like the sun because the sun was smiling at her; and her hair was like the gold of the sunbeams; her face was—"

"And did she have a job?" interrupted the girl.
Sounded Good
Judge: "You cannot withdraw your plea of 'guilty' after the hearing of your case."
Accused: "But my counsel's final speech has convinced me that I am innocent."—Vast Hem.



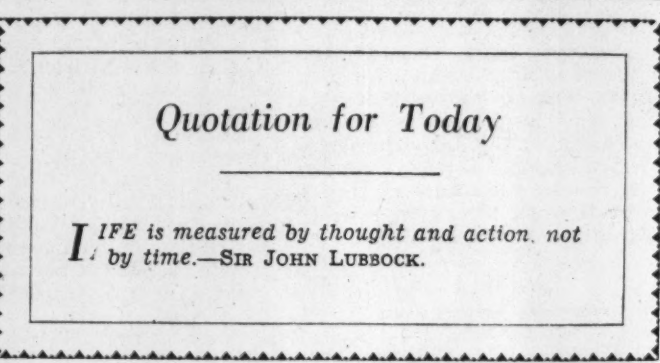
Life
"Let me off at the next stop, conductor. I thought this was a lunch wagon."
Moral
Teacher: "Had the lamb been obedient and not strayed away from the fold, it would not have been devoured by the wolf, would it?"
Pupil: "No, Miss Smith, we would have eaten it."
Loud and Colorful
"In Boston one day there was a display of shirts and ties which embraced a variety of color far exceeding a Turner landscape when the sun is red and gold. Every color in the rainbow was represented, and some colors which were a true revelation. On a huge yellow card was inscribed the single word—'Listen!'"
—Montreal Star.

Even Stephen
Golfer: "You must be the worst caddy in the world."
Caddy: "Hardly. That would be too much of a coincidence."—S. C. C. O. Press.

What They Say
Protection
"Many of us regard religion as a kindly rescue ship that comes to pick us up after we have run aground. We do not know it enough as a wise pilot who keeps us from running on the reef."—The Rev. Harold C. Phillips.

Working Together
"Men have abandoned the idea of rugged individualism and are turning to an era of cooperative endeavor."—Dr. Wilbur T. Clemens.

Preservation
"The heart of culture is now, as ever, the culture of the heart; and no nation can long be maintained materially which is not first preserved spiritually."—Charles H. Tuttle.



Quotation for Today

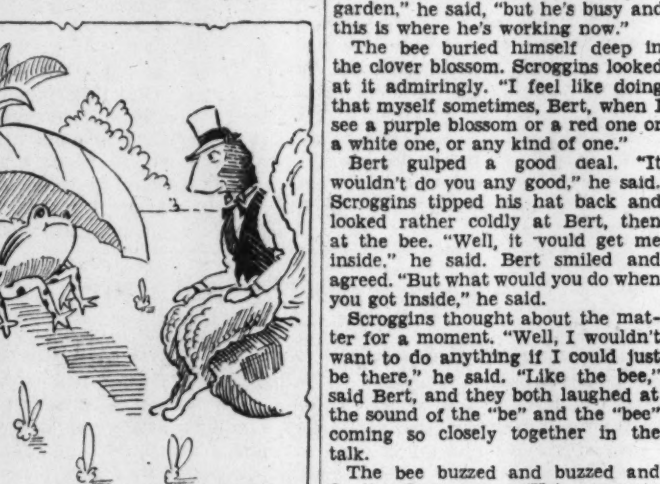
LIFE is measured by thought and action, not by time.—SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

Mr. Scroggins

A Garden Visitor

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. SCROGGINS sat in his garden with his coat off, but with his high hat over his eyes because the sun was bright and because he always prefers not to sit under a cabbage leaf. Out in the open garden under the full sun it is easier, so the venerable squirrel has said.

By a Staff Artist of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Scroggins and Bert

found, to see everything that goes on, Bert, the well-known toad and second assistant gardener, much prefers the shade of a cabbage leaf; and while Scroggins sat in the sun, Bert sat under his leaf.
"But you can't see as well," said Scroggins.
Bert, not much given to argument, pulled at what would have been his cap had he been wearing one, and said that no one could see as many things as Scroggins either under a leaf or out in the sun.
"Yes," said Scroggins. "I do see a good deal." He smiled at a clump of clover and leaned nearer to smell it. As his nose brushed the fragrant purplish blossom, he saw something, and it made him draw his nose away briskly. "Dear! dear!" he said.
Bert put out his head and shivered the white skin of his throat. "A bee," he said. "That's good."

Bert, not much given to argument, pulled at what would have been his cap had he been wearing one, and said that no one could see as many things as Scroggins either under a leaf or out in the sun.
"Yes," said Scroggins. "I do see a good deal." He smiled at a clump of clover and leaned nearer to smell it. As his nose brushed the fragrant purplish blossom, he saw something, and it made him draw his nose away briskly. "Dear! dear!" he said.
Bert put out his head and shivered the white skin of his throat. "A bee," he said. "That's good."

Brevities

Whitmore (S. C.) News: Generally speaking, a Communist is a person who has given up hope of becoming a capitalist.

Gave County Advocate: The world isn't interested in how much of a big shot you were before the collapse of 1929—it's how well you have weathered the storm.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"WINDMILL AT CHATHAM." A more pleasing viewpoint for this picture would be from the left, slightly in front. The pole with the wheel at the end, used in turning the vanes to catch the wind, would not merge into the main structure, and the paddles, or vanes, would assume a better position; the picture also would then show enough of the ocean to suggest the location near the water. Shadows would help to bring out the architectural details. This is a type of picture which would be much improved by the addition of clouds.

"Rose-Covered Doorway." The gateway should be shown partly opened to add finish to the fence. A slightly higher viewpoint would do more justice to the paved walk. The original print was gray (made probably when the sky was overcast) and lacked separation in the tones. Had the sun been shining there would be better separation between the bricks in the walk, the shadows would have emphasized the architectural details which are important in a picture of this type.

Since no picture without shadows would be accepted by any architectural firm, publisher, or architect, it is well to work toward the same high standard which they have adopted.

Since no picture without shadows would be accepted by any architectural firm, publisher, or architect, it is well to work toward the same high standard which they have adopted.



VOCATIONS

CHARMING little curtain pulls were made for children's rooms, and sold with ease to people with children of their own, and to those who numbered children among their friends. The designs were transferred by means of carbon paper from children's illustrated nursery rhymes, to 1/4 or 1/2-inch bass wood. The colors were filled in with oil paints, and when dry, they were given two coats of shellac. A hole, made with a gimlet, held the cord.

The little elves, pups, or dolls hanging in the window certainly are a delight to the children—and even the grown-ups admire them.

Mrs. Leona A. P.

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

There is nothing which makes men rich and strong but that which they carry inside of them.—Milton.

People smile at the enthusiasm which they themselves secretly look back at with a sigh, perhaps unconscious that it is partly their own fault that they ever lost it.—Charles Kingsley.

You will not find time for anything; if you want time you must make it.—Charles Buxton.

Who of us can tell What he had been, had Cadmus never taught The art that fixes into form the thought— Had Plato never spoken from his cell, Or his high harp blind Homer never strung?—Bulwer.

The Adventures of Waddles—A Surprise Visit



MY AUNT MATILDA CAME TO-DAY AND TOOK ME BY SURPRISE, I'LL SAY!

YES, WADDLES, I THOUGHT I'D RUN DOWN TO DO SOME SHOPPING HERE IN TOWN.

AT WOOD-DUCK'S MONTH-END SALE, I SEE SOME BARGAINS INTERESTING TO ME.

WELL, NEVER MIND THE SALES TO-DAY; NOW THAT YOU'RE HERE, YOU HAVE TO STAY! (TO BE CONTINUED)

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9894

FINE FURNITURE SLIP COVERS
WILLIAM A. HANSEN
UPHOLSTERER
137 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9874

RE-UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES
Edgewood Cateria
30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods prepared by trained chefs. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made at the lowest and freshest prices available.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
38 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

HENKE'S, Inc.
Jewellers
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertising is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-6000
601 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

The Lutzel Service Co.
Lincoln Specialists
SERVING ALL CARS
481 Central Avenue Day—OR. 4-3147
Near Scotland Rd. Night—OR. 4-3137

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
234 South Orange Avenue S. O. 2-9611

PLAINFIELD

Arthur H. Richard
The Popular Jeweler
Repairing of All Kinds of Jewelry and Eye Glasses.
We carry a full line of Hamilton, Green and Bulova Watches.
Cor. Front and Somerset Sts. Pl. 6-3280

VAN ARSDALES
Good Shoes, Hosiery and Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 EAST FRONT STREET Tel. Pl. 6-0016

Astor Millinery
215 WEST FRONT ST. TEL. PL. 6-4552
Exclusive styles modeled to the head
Hats remodeled at moderate cost.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility
to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Central Jersey's Greatest Store
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

RIDGEWOOD
HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
SPECIAL SALE OF
PEQUOT SHEETS
AND CASES
SHEETS \$3.99—41 1/4 CASES \$23.96—30c
\$1.99—1 1/2
(All other sizes at proportionate prices)

WONDERGROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE OLSEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Shredded Potatoes, Pops
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

WESTFIELD
"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
Tel. 2-2840

BLOOMS
70 ELM STREET
PAINTS HARDWARE
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
"SIEVERS BAKERY"
117 EAST BROAD STREET
Is always glad to serve you with a variety of Bread, Rolls, Pastry Cakes, Pies and Fresh Assortment of Nuts.

PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania
Department Store
When shopping for eatables it will pay you to visit
The Puritan Beef Co.
32 NORTH 9TH STREET
The best for less, always!

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

Trask, Reynolds & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ERIE, PA.
Women's Fall Millinery
Specialized at \$3.98

HARRISBURG
VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
18 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1206 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND AT STATE STREET
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables
and Fruit
Delivered to all parts of the city.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers
and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
Phone TENNESSEE 3000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
52 W. CHILSTEN AVE.
A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6839 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 3 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: VICTOR 9233
Ample Parking Space Free to our patrons—
Drive right in.

PITTSBURGH
F. HINKEL & BROS.
Pittsburgh's Finest
Pittsburgh or Suburbs
Pittsburgh, Pa.
1014

READING
Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE
SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Our own make famous Butter Creams at 49c & lb. mailed anywhere.
None better at any price.
Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant
and Pastry Shop
521-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.
Walter Pugh,
Teacher of Violin
Phone 37843 228 Jameson Place

"ONLY"
Cleaners of Wearing Apparel
PRESSING, REPAIRING, ALTERING
308 North Fifth Street Phone 48393

SCRANTON
PITTSBURGH
Pitt Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE
BESANCON'S
FLOWERS PLANTS BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY
Campney's
Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
F. J. McMillen & Son
Lumber, Coal, Coal, Builders' Supplies, Etc.
SWARTHMORE
DODGE - PLYMOUTH
Clifford M. Rumsey
Yale and Rutgers Aves., Phone 1390

Michael's
College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

UPPER DARBY
SHERY'S
MARKE AT 60TH STREET
A restaurant that caters to family trade.
Lunches 25c and 35c
Full-course Dinners 50c and 65c
Banquet room for private affairs

WILKINSBURG
AIR
CLEANED COAL
PENHURST 1600
Quality—Honest Measure—Courtesy
Deliveries East Liberty to Greensburg
202 Caldwell, Graham Bldg., Wilkensburg
BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream,
Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Trego Street, Wilkensburg
Phone Churchhill 9351

THE CHARME SHOP
Coats Dresses Millinery
723 PENN AVENUE

YORK
Continuing our AUGUST FUR SALE
until September 10 to give our many
customers the advantage of August
prices. Hundreds of coats to select
from, every available fur, prices
ranging from \$35 to \$500.
York Fur Shop
31 NORTH GEORGE STREET

Editorials

The Politics of Recovery

"COUNT your many blessings," is a perennial theme song of the political "ins," whether Democratic or Republican, while it is difficult for the "outs" not to seem positively gleeful over all the black spots they find in the picture. Such is the background of the controversy precipitated by the reports of Donald R. Richberg, secretary of President Roosevelt's Executive Council, on the asserted gains of industry and agriculture under the régime of NRA and AAA. Naturally these claims were immediately challenged by Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Richberg says 2,320,000 more persons had jobs this June than in June a year ago, and 4,120,000 more than when Roosevelt was inaugurated; that pay rolls in manufacturing increased 35.7 per cent, more than treble covering the rise in cost of living, and that corporations climbed out of the red into substantial profits.

Mr. Fletcher retorts that the bulk of the improvement claimed took place before July last year, or in other words before NRA and AAA began to show their effects. He demands a comparison with August of last year and declares the volume of production in nearly every industry has fallen off since then. Yet in crediting the lively flurry of the summer of 1933 to the "magnificent functioning" of the old-order American economic machine, can the G. O. P. chairman forget that this was the period of the most drastic tinkering with the currency to which the opposition can yet point its finger of scorn and alarm?

There is not much doubt that the boom-let a year ago was partly speculation on the effects of inflation and partly production in anticipation both of inflation and of the NRA codes. That American business should have maintained approximately that level indicates that it has consolidated its gains to a heartening degree. It is true that the index of production shows for the year a spottiness and irregularity in which Mr. Richberg and his colleagues cannot take much pride.

Moreover, the mere fact of a gain during the time of an economic experiment is not proof as to the sources and causes of the gain. The business situation in a country at any time is the resultant of a greater number of factors than political observers are likely to count. Certainly other influences besides NRA and AAA have been at work in the United States, among them the innate perseverance of the American people and a slight brightening of the world trade skies.

Leaving aside quibbles over details of the statistics, one can hardly escape the impression that on the whole a measure of economic improvement has taken place in the United States under the New Deal nor escape the impression that other than political and governmental factors must be credited with a portion of the advance.

Mr. Morgenthau's Promise

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU promises eventually to circulate the \$2,800,000,000 profit arising out of the devaluation of American gold on February 1. Because it is to be used, certain people are shouting "inflation." But what did they expect would be done with the money? Too much money has been kept idle in drawers. Devaluation is a fact, and the profits, whether they came out of thin air or not, should be put into circulation without delay.

It is not exactly true, however, to say that this fund has been kept idle. It has been kept worse than idle. The money represents a revolving fund for use in "stabilizing" Government bonds and the foreign price of the dollar. When something shakes down the price of Government bonds, the Treasury becomes a buyer, supporting its own bonds just as the Hoover Administration supported the farmers' wheat. When the bonds rally, then the Treasury becomes a seller, thus keeping the fund intact. Much the same procedure is followed in connection with the relation of the dollar to the pound. In this case the object is to keep the dollar cheap, and so the Treasury sells the dollar and buys foreign currencies when the dollar threatens to go up beyond the arbitrary price set by Treasury experts. It gets its money back precisely in the same way as it does in the bond market.

Both practices are arbitrary interferences with free markets. The excuse for intervention in the bond market is of course that government credit is all-important. Yet, as long as the Government itself controls the bond market in this fashion, the prices of bonds are no longer natural, and the public has no way of knowing the exact status of federal credit. Price-fixing is as dubious when applied to government bonds as it is when applied to factory goods.

And as regards the foreign price of the dollar, stabilization funds are just as provocative of international misunderstanding as secret service funds. The suspicion generated in the United States by the British Equalization Fund has been tremendous. To the general public its counterpart in Washington was to counter British machinations. A pound-dollar understanding is obviously better than rival stabilization funds.

Mr. Morgenthau's statement has therefore a vaster significance than its relation to inflation. The money has already been manufactured. Let it be used, and that

very use of the money may be a guaranty of sound finance, in that it would stop these unsettling revolutions of this revolving fund, and note a return to a free market in respect of governments and an understanding in connection with the pound-dollar exchange. If the money is used to pay off holders of government debt, that, indeed, would be the reverse of inflation.

The "Stretch Out"

ONE of the issues in the threatened textile strike is the "stretch out" system, a term used to indicate increased machine loads per worker. While this system is common throughout the textile industry, its extreme form has been reached in certain cotton weave rooms, principally in southern mills.

More than a century ago, when cotton manufacture began in America, three persons were required for each weaving loom, but as looms were perfected one man or woman could attend four to six machines. About twenty years ago the looms per weaver had been raised to twenty. Since then in cotton mills whose output is highly standardized the number of looms per worker has advanced steadily so that in some mills each weaver attends 148 looms.

From the days of hand looms the wages of weavers have been related to yards of cloth produced per loom. As the "stretch out" has been applied by managers, the weavers have seen output enormously augmented but without any corresponding gain in weavers' pay; indeed, the rates of pay have been cut so low that weavers often get no more and sometimes even less earnings than before the machine loads were so magnified. That is half the grievance against the "stretch out," namely, that its productivity is not more equitably shared between machine owners and workers.

The other half is the degradation of the weaver's status as a workman. Once, only a skilled person could produce good cloth, but the looms now are so nearly automatic that little skill is needed.

Because the mills which have gone furthest with the "stretch out" usually are the ones in which pay rates are most laggard, and collective bargaining most thwarted, some textile workers have a grievance with which many who deprecate a general strike must sympathize.

Four Eights

PRESIDENT ABELARDO RODRIGUEZ of Mexico recently delivered a notable address in which he announced a program of four eights. His ideal, and the aim of the revolutionary government and party which he represents, is to reach a goal of eight hours' work, eight hours' rest, eight hours' recreation and eight pesos pay for the 4,000,000 workers of Mexico. His eloquent words and his interest in the native work-ers sounded sincere.

"Organized liberty" is a new slogan of President Rodriguez. He believes that "absolute liberty" is a mirage and the ideal of a few who would exploit the many. Under organized liberty, he says, there will be "discipline, economic equality and opportunities for work which will provide returns to the laboring man commensurate with the true social service he has rendered as a producer." Such an ideal, once realized, would raise the standard of living of all Mexicans, and it is to this end he hopes his nation will dedicate itself.

The analogy between the ideals expressed south of the Rio Grande and those preached and practiced north of that boundary must be apparent. More noteworthy than the similarities of the ideals is the persistence with which they are clung to. It is this stubborn loyalty to the underdog which will eventually improve their lot and raise the level of living in Latin and Anglo-Saxon America. Common efforts of this sort are the truest builders of Pan-Americanism.

Music Hall

DEMOLITION of the London Pavilion is being taken as an indication that the age of the music hall is drawing to an end. Thirty years ago they were so numerous and prosperous that it was freely said that within a comparatively short time no ordinary theater could stand their competition. But today all that has altered. One of the Empires has become a Commonwealth, and the other a cinema. The Tivoli also has become a cinema. The Coliseum has become a theater, and the Oxford a giant restaurant.

The music hall is not, perhaps, suited to the temper of the present age. Social development which has led women to visit places of entertainment much more freely than they used to do, renders the vulgarity which was often characteristic of the old-time music hall distinctly unpalatable. Moreover, the characters whom its players loved to portray belonged to a different atmosphere from the melancholy crooning of many of the popular songs of today.

The chief players in plays and revues are suitably referred to as "stars." But the mainstays of the music halls were rather suns; they were solo performers. The films have got much of the music hall's incisiveness and speed of attack. They might do worse than borrow some of their appreciation of courage and kindness and cheerfulness.

The Casual Day

Pegasus Pauses

Query

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Gin and whiskey, night and noon,
But never, never a saloon! Z. L. S.

Secretary-of-the-United-States-Treasury Morgenthau has just told the radio audience that the New Deal has cost Americans \$505,000,000. The League of Nations has just told the world that armaments expenditures in 1933 amounted to between \$3,471,000,000 and \$4,399,000,000 gold. Americans are beginning to talk about the cost of the New Deal. Some old deals are still costing more.

The ice-cream code has been defined at last. And parents will kindly note that it places no limit whatsoever on how much a small boy or girl should eat.

The American Liberty League named bond holders and insurance policy holders among those classes which should form divisions of the league, and evidently thought it was being comprehensive. But how about corn-on-the-cob holders, 100 per cent American; hold-that-line holders, 95 per cent of young America; please-hold-the-line holders, 90 per cent of those who make it possible for American Tel. & Tel. to pay \$9 dividends; dog-leash holders; penholders?

Laughter is advocated for the Soviet citizenry by Michael Koltzov, one of Russia's outstanding humorists. Well, there is something distinctly collectivistic about laughter. Weep, as the old saying goes, and you're a haggard individualist.

A Chinese laundryman is reported all but "washed up" in a somewhat Irish neighborhood near Boston because he adopted, without legal formality, the name "Yee Murphy." The Casual Day believes the community servant intended to compliment his customers—or prospective customers. But the customers—or erstwhile customers—feel otherwise: It would be being the likes of such a one to be thinking there's no more to being Irish than having a name.

IDLE RICH

Would I avoid cold Money's scorn
For those who owe it?
I think I'll plan to grow some corn—
And then not grow it.

Or, scorning him who plants, who digs
(Let others praise 'em),
I think I'll start in raising pigs—
And then not raise 'em.

Would I be rich, like Mellon, Armour,
With cash well-gotten?
Why, then, I'll be a cotton farmer—
Minus cotton! MORTIMER JONES

Why doesn't whoever changed the title of that operetta—soon to be given in New York—to "The Great Waltz" change it again? Originally it was "Waltzes From Vienna," as gay, graceful and light as the new name is pompous, awkward and ponderous. Perhaps they are Strauss waltzes and therefore entitled to be called great. Wagner said there was better music in them than in much of his day that passed as important. But would the inimitable Johann have allowed anyone to call his fancies great? Or wouldn't he have agreed with us that to do so is like waltzing in clogs? C. W. M.

Letters to the Monitor

Prerequisites of Prosperity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The ratio of labor cost to sales price of things generally is much smaller than is generally realized. Figures which first came to my attention through my own company's affairs and were later amplified indicate that a 100 per cent increase in all salaries and wages would increase cost of living not over 30 per cent. Therefore, as prosperity apparently depends upon purchasing power, means must be provided for equalizing various factors preparatory to a general and gradual salary increase. Therefore, things projected and operative now are merely steps toward an ultimate end and can of themselves undergo all sorts of modification.

The reactionary spirit of employers generally indicates that it would be difficult to bring about salary increases even though they evidently would result, as during war time, in a magnified prosperity for all. This brings up one point which seems to be missed in many public utterances, namely, that controlling business organizations are absolutely dominated by men who are the officers, but whose ownership is negligible, and quite generally their own stock holdings are traded for their financial benefit. These officers and executives are looked upon as successful business men, but my experience indicates that as a class they have assumed an impersonal sense of all obligation to labor and to their stockholders, and operate their companies with the actual motive of their own gain through salary increases, bonuses and stock trading, which, of course, in a general way, mean the success of their companies and thereby a reputation for their own business ability. As is natural, a selfish thought reacts in many ways, and I find very little vision or logical thinking in this class of men.

To take the attitude that because there is so great a divergence of opinion and advice concerning the course of economics and politics of the country, there must be a complicated proposition and no simple corrective can be discovered, causes one to submit to laissez faire beliefs.

First, it seems to me the way should be prepared and then wages advanced to a point where purchasing power is so increased that everyone that wishes to work will have plenty of employment.

This is merely an outline, and can be largely amplified both as to the steps which must be taken and as to evident proof of the certainty of the success of such a scheme, if power can be retained long enough to overcome the ignorant resistance against any progressive step.

WHITMAN RICE
Yonkers, N. Y.

"The Trotting Horse"

IT WAS at the end of the Square, just around the corner, on the street that slanted into the little market. It was called "The Trotting Horse"; and for one-and-six (plus a twopenny tip) one could procure a huge plateful of gravy-like soup, a cut from the joint with two vegetables, a substantial sweet, and as much bread and Worcester sauce as one cared to do away with.

Some time elapsed before I summoned up sufficient initiative to enter the place. It was so reticent, so "private" an air. The sign was discreet; the door and the lower part of the window were sedately curtained—in a faded flowered stuff that seemed more appropriate to a residence than to a public restaurant; and though now and then I had observed people dis-



The Inn

appear from the pavement at this point, it had always been from a distance, so that they might, of course, have gone into the cobbler's next door.

Eventually, however, discouraged from sallying farther afield by the yellow gloom of a November fog, I decided to enter.

A bell jangled as I did—just for a moment, just enough to serve to accentuate the dramatic hush that followed it. Everybody had looked up. The room seemed to be full of knives and forks suspended in mid air, of questioning, slightly suspicious eyes riveted upon me. I felt overcome with embarrassment, as if I had committed a social blunder of the first order. How unpardonably uncouth to have butted in like this! What- ever could I have been thinking of? Then a tall, gaunt man, who had been reading at a little desk in the corner, came forward.

"How do you do?" he said, formal, courteous.

"How do you do?" I returned, a trifle lamely. It seemed, somehow, a very inadequate response; but apparently it passed muster, for I found myself being escorted across the room to a small table, unoccupied and garnished with a single paper rose.

"I trust," he said, bowing, "that this will be satisfactory," then returned to the corner desk and resumed his reading; while I, seeking relief in the business of peeling off my gloves, cast a wary glance around the establishment.

It wasn't a large room; and the people, who had seemed multitudinous at first glance, promptly, upon inspection, reduced themselves to an even dozen. The walls were mushroom colored, with a pattern of what appeared to be dark brown and rather stout beetles solemnly, in rows, pacing the distance between floor and ceiling; the fog lay yellowish against the window; now and then a bus lumbered past in the street outside.

That was all "The Trotting Horse" meant on that first day. It wasn't until I had returned to it several times that the place began to take on "atmosphere" and significance, to become a curious little world, subdued in tone, static, detached, so held between the bounds of the lunch hour that it was difficult to conceive of

either the room or its habitués as having any existence apart from that isolated period.

George, of course, was the first member of the company to assume the color of a "character." George was the sole waiter. George was young, with a pale, beaming face and pale, sleek hair. He wore a frock coat several sizes too large for him, and a rather unnecessarily big bow tie; he carried his tray far up, on the tips of his fingers; and whipped covers off things with the triumphant air of a professional conjurer—so that one half expected to see a rabbit leap from the vegetable dish, or a string of pearls lying coiled on one's plate.

George put the menu in front of one, planted an elbow on the table, and leaned forward solicitously. "I should advise," he would say, "the roast potatoes. And the raisin taploca is very nice today."

He would write down the selection on a yellow pad with a purple pencil plucked from behind his ear; and "Very good, Madam!" he would pronounce, in a tone of warm approval, as if one had exhibited in the order exquisite judgment and impeccable taste. Then up would go the tray onto his long, pale fingers, and off he would bolt with the fine aplomb of one bent on a perilous mission to a far corner of the earth.

He was, of course, charmingly attentive to everyone; but it soon became obvious that for certain of the patrons he had a special feeling of responsibility. The Count, for instance.

The Count was very small, ancient, and elegant. He wore a silk hat and spats, and carried bright chamol gloves and an ivory headed cane. After he had entered he would stand passively, like a child, in the middle of the floor, waiting for George to come and bundle him out of his coat and unwind his yards of scarf.

"There you are," George would say, flipping open his napkin and tucking it under his chin. "And now what about some nice 'ot soup?' The Count frequently rejected the proposal; but George was always adamant. "Of course you want: some nice 'ot soup!'—and in the soup would be brought without any further ado.

The Count would slap his spoon about in it pettishly. "But I don't like it," he would state, in a plaintive tone. "It's always the same!" Which was true enough, alas; but down it would have to go, nevertheless, before another morsel was given him. Then there was the shabby, ravenously student, who sat hunched forward with a book propped against the cruel, lunch, one was forced to assume, on the basis of the vastness of his appetite, was the one meal that adorned his day, and George rose to the urgency of the occasion in no uncertain manner.

Fingers alone were inadequate to support the tray he bore to the student's table; it lay flat on his palm, loaded with triple the amount of food dealt out to anybody else—a pyramid of potatoes, a great mound of wet, pallid cabbage. "There you are," George would say benevolently. "Tuck in!" And every now and then, while the student gorged, he would return to see how he was progressing. "Go on," he would prod, if the appetite showed signs of weakening. "Don't leave nothink. Think of the Russians,"—a cryptic injunction, which I, personally, in spite of repeated and earnest efforts, was never able to fathom.

Then there were the two old ladies. Cheap thread gloves, cotton umbrellas: sisters, spinsters, and labeled all over, for the dullest eye to perceive, Gentlewomen in Reduced Circumstances.

They sat very erect on their varnished chairs, with a small, lean, luminous-eyed dog, named Fanchon, tethered to a leg of their table. "George—" one of them would say from time to time, in a peremptory voice. And George would stand before them, grave, dignified, respectful—fortifying most admirably the impression they managed to create of being really, no matter what one might suppose, in their own dining room, attended by their own servant.

And then there was the woman with the plush grapes in her hat, who had such a minute appetite that she was allowed to take away what she left on a little tin plate; and the mysterious, shaggy man in the dilapidated trench coat, who shot in and out, top speed, as if he were being pursued by the king's horsemen.

"Ow is it coming today?" George would always ask him, in a penetrating whisper; and sometimes the man would stare darkly into space and mutter something in a moody tone, and sometimes he would fling back his head, looking quite radiant.

Where, I wonder now, toying with the memory of them, did they all come from: out of the fog, out of the rain, out of the thin, brief autumn sunshine? Where did they come from, and what did they do with the rest of their lives? One never knew. Here they congregated at "The Trotting Horse," for an hour each day: the fantastic little Count, the student, the old ladies, the man in the trench coat—George—the tall, gaunt proprietor, reading Milton at the corner desk—all of them—constituting a small, enigmatic world, set curiously in a void.

Perhaps they meet there still. I like to think so.

I like to see them eating their one-and-six lunch behind the faded, flowered curtains, and to hear George saying, "There you are, tuck in!" and the Count, pettishly slapping his spoon in his soup, stating in that small, plaintive voice, "But I don't like it! It's always the same!"

DORIS PEEL

The Wide Horizon

Mass Political Education

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON
IN A foreword to a quarterly issued by the British Conservative Party, Mr. Stanley Baldwin insists on the necessity of political education. He speaks of the efforts which are being made to discredit "the historical British method of moulding public opinion and arriving at great decisions by means of free debate and open discussion."

The only defense against these attacks, he says, lies in a politically educated democracy, adequately informed as to the realities of political and economic problems. And when, with a view to the better political education of the public, he goes on to urge enthusiastic and unceasing discussion, he asks his supporters to direct it "with a full and exact knowledge of the facts" and with a zealous respect for truth which will bring credit to their cause. Let the realities of politics be explained and brought home to the people, so that they may be fit for responsibilities of self-government.

The first number of the quarterly review which he thus introduces to the workers of his party is an admirable example of unbiased political information. It gives a fair summary of recent movements, and representative quotations of views expressed by leaders of all parties, in regard to foreign and imperial affairs, defense, finance, trade, unemployment and other social questions. It is intended to provide the figures, facts and quotations needed by well-informed persons upon whom devolves the task of instructing the public politically.

Mr. Baldwin's sincerity is beyond question and his advice, so far as it goes, is sound. But it is clear that not all those who endeavor to interpret political facts to the public are as single-minded as he is. Even among his own supporters there are those who will arrange, or possibly distort, the facts in favor of their own cause, while members of other parties will rearrange or distort them in favor of an opposite conclusion. Moreover the masses are constantly exposed to other influences exerted by those who are only concerned to amuse, frighten or exploit them—in the popular press, in the picture halls, on the platform. How can sincere attempts at political education have their full effect unless the majority of the people are equipped to reject the merely specious argument and accept the rational?

Therefore Mr. Baldwin's plea is not enough for the safeguarding of democracy. It is necessary that the people should be politically instructed, but that depends on giving them the mental training which will enable them to accept such instruction. And this is a matter, not of special, but general education. What elementary education does for the masses of the British nation today is little more than to enable them to read and write—that is to say, it has exposed them to the influence of the written word without sufficiently fortifying the mind to judge what is set before it. It is impossible to read Mr. Baldwin's wise exhortation without realizing that the supreme need of democracy—not only in Britain, but in other countries, too—is a more complete system of universal education.

In Britain the plea for extending the school-leaving age becomes justified. But even this is not enough. It is reasonable to demand that every boy and girl should receive a general education as far as he or she can assimilate it—the age will differ for different children. Some cannot profitably, perhaps, continue a general education beyond the age of fifteen or sixteen; others, beyond seventeen; and when a certain limit has been reached vocational instruction is indicated, reinforced by so much political, literary or general instruction as may help to keep them in touch with the age in which they live. But there can be no doubt that the number of young persons of working-class origin who would be capable of benefiting by a complete secondary and university education is far greater than those who actually receive it.

What democracy needs is both an adequate average level of general education for all the people, and the utmost possible leavening of higher education among all classes. By this means only will it be provided with minds receptive to sound ideas, and leaders of many types capable of instructing and inspiring them. The politically educated democracy which Mr. Baldwin desires presupposes a community in which ideas freely circulate and can be submitted by informed advocates to the judgment of intelligent citizens.

[Sir Norman Angell discusses paradoxes of government and pleads for simplicity in tomorrow's Wide Horizon.]

Mirror of Opinion

Benefits of Research

OUR present civilization is possible because of the mechanical application of power in the various activities of our economic life. By this means the average per capita production has been greatly increased, leaving time for the development of new industrial, cultural and artistic phases of our existence.

The combination of low-cost homes and good transportation is reducing population densities in industrial centers. There is no end in sight in the contributions which can be made to human welfare through research in the sheet metal industry.—Dr. Anson Hayes, at Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, AUGUST 29, 1934



Illustration by Robert Charles Haun

Starving a War

By Philip Noel Baker

Professor in the London School of Economics

"THE SENSELESS LOSS of life, the utterly unjustifiable imposition of human suffering and the meaningless destruction of the best resources of men and material of these two countries (Bolivia and Paraguay) have endured already too long. I do most whole-heartedly urge upon the Council to seize this opportunity of bringing them to an end." So said Mr. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, referring to the Chaco war, at the seventy-ninth meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, last May.

In the modern world, whatever may have been true in times gone by, all wars are "senseless." No war can serve, no victory can promote, the true interests of the peoples who are compelled to fight. It is not an accident that when wars are over the settlements arrived

at do not, for the most part, even mention the subject about which the quarreling began.

In the modern world there is always—and indeed, since men first invented arbitration there always has been—a better way to deal with international disputes. And of all modern wars, none has been so utterly foolish, none so devoid by any code of public ethics, of all rational excuse, as the present war between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Let me cite in support of this assertion the evidence of a distinguished British soldier who visited the Chaco front some months ago: "As far as the eye can reach stretches a vast uninhabited expanse of semi-tropical forest, impenetrable, hot, and practically waterless. . . . So dense is the undergrowth that one is con-

fronted with the spectacle of 80,000 men groping blindly for each other's throats in a region where it is as easy to get lost in No Man's Land as it is to miss one's way in a London fog. . . . Each army is hoping that the other will crack under the strain of supporting itself, for a military decision appears to be impossible in such environment. . . ."

It is evident, as indeed all authorities are agreed, that this country is not only uninhabited but, for most purposes of normal life, uninhabitable. The most superficial study of the geography of the region shows that there are only two real interests of any kind involved. First, there may be an oil field in the Chaco. The war began and has continued only because two rival international oil concerns have given the con-

tending governments the money they required. Second, there is the River Paraguay, which gives a navigable access to the sea, and down which Bolivia would like to have an unrestricted right of way.

There seems to be no clear view among the experts as to whether, even if they could be exploited, the oil resources are commercially worth while. But what is clear is this: neither oil nor access to the sea can be worked satisfactorily without real international coöperation between Bolivia and Paraguay. The coöperation requires good understanding—and every day of war puts off the moment when such good understanding can be brought about. As recent history in Europe has surely shown, a victory for either side can only postpone it for an indefinite time.

Yet both armies are fighting for victory—with an indomitable courage which European soldiers have not excelled.

"Nature," says the British soldier I have quoted, "has added a fierce steamy heat in summer and dries up her water supplies in winter, withholding from the district all natural means of support for either man or beast. . . . Water for the armies must be transported in drums from inadequate wells far in the rear, arriving hot, green and brackish to the taste. It is strictly rationed, and an unquenchable thirst is accompanied by the impossibility of washing for months on end. . . . Attacks by both sides have swelled the total casualties to many thousands. All the hastily improvised hospitals I visited were crammed with sick and wounded, whose sufferings were accentuated by flies, heat, and shortage of water. . . . Only the most serious cases stood a chance of getting out of the Chaco area back to civilization."

This is impressive first-hand evidence of the horror and futility of the struggle. Let me add to it the evidence of the impartial Commission of the League of Nations, which recently concluded their exhaustive study of the whole problem on the spot. They too are agreed that the war is as futile as it is disastrous. "To speculate on the possibility of a solution found upon the battlefield," they say, "is not merely to adopt an attitude incompatible with the spirit of the League of Nations, but also in this particular case, looked at from the most narrowly realistic angle, to attempt an adventure replete with dangers." They say that the struggle is "singularly pitiless and horrible"; that it "represents a veritable catastrophe to the advance of civilization in that part of America"; and that "an arbitral settlement leading to a permanent fixing of frontiers . . . would be better than a temporary solution (by victory) even for the country that was victorious."

The war has already lasted two years or so, and there is no reason for thinking that either of the contending nations will shortly "crack." In the 1860's Paraguay fought for years against an alliance of her three most powerful neighbors, and the war was not ended until two-thirds of her male citizens had been killed. Bolivia and Paraguay may well continue fighting until they compromise the prosperity of their peoples for generations to come.

It is of urgent importance, therefore, that this war should be quickly ended. It is a matter for rejoicing that Mr. Anthony Eden proposed that the members of the League should impose an embargo on the export of arms to the

two parties. We must rejoice that the Council of the League agreed to the proposal, that the neighbor states have promised to carry it out, and that President Roosevelt, on behalf of the greatest country not a member of the League, has actually imposed the embargo for which Mr. Eden asked. We must hope that the embargo will bring the war to a speedy end. We must rejoice, whether it ends the war or not, that other nations have at least been willing to express their disapproval, and to forgo the profits which the sale of arms might bring.

Bolivia and Paraguay began to fight about the Chaco in 1928. They were stopped by the instant intervention of

the Council of the League of Nations, under the leadership of Mr. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain. From then on it has always been plain that, as the League Commission now reports, by far the best solution would be by an impartial arbitral award. More than once the parties have come very near to accepting the arbitration of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Had the compulsory arbitration of international disputes been the accepted and regular procedure of all members of the League, the whole issue would have been settled long ago.

It is quite certain that this Chaco war could have been stopped in July, 1932, as it was in 1928, by the vigorous leadership of a great power in the Council of the League. Neither belligerent would have ever dared to go on fighting if the Council had unanimously demanded that they should stop, and had threatened to apply economic sanctions of the League against whichever of them refused to do so.

Another opportunity for such action presented itself when the League Commission went to the Chaco some six months ago. The mere fact of the Commission's going to South America very nearly brought a settlement. Had the Commission arrived before the struggle became embittered, its report might well have brought the fighting to an early end. Even at such a late date it did secure an armistice between the armies; and if that armistice had been supported by proposals for real action—perhaps even for the embargo now proposed—there can be little doubt that either party would have failed to keep it and end the war.

None of these things were done. And the practical result has been that for two years foreign arms manufacturers have been selling weapons and munitions to both belligerent powers. Their sales have totaled millions of dollars. That money has purchased tens of millions of rounds of ammunition. Every round fired by either party in the Chaco has shot another hole in the Covenant of the League, and the war has only been possible because neutral countries have supplied the arms with which it has been fought.

The embargo now in effect, to which 35 countries have subscribed, is bilateral; to apply to both parties to the dispute. In the Chaco war this may be just, for both parties have repeatedly been guilty of thwarting a settlement by the process of impartial justice. But in most disputes a bilateral League embargo on supplies of arms would merely mean insuring the defeat of the weaker party, which *ex hypothesi* will be as a rule the victim of unjustified aggression.



EVEN THE CHACO TROOP TRANSPORTS LOOK FOREIGN-MADE Wide World

A Song for Labor Day

By HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

I

Oh sing, my heart, for this new work,
Sing, oh sing, I ask,
For never again will my fingers shirk,
Nor my lips bemean a task.

II

I once had not an hour to spare,
Then, unemployed for long,
My hands had time to fold in prayer,
My lips to form a song.

III

And since in this past interlude,
I learned to sing and pray,
I lift my voice in gratitude
For work this Labor Day.

Off the Court With Helen Jacobs

There's Power and Precision in the Swish of Her Racket, and a Purpose as Grand as Her Game—To "Be a Good Sport" No Less Than a Good Player!

By Marjorie Shuler

I SAW MISS HELEN JACOBS win a match in the United States championship tennis singles for women, followed about by determined mothers intent upon presenting curtsying small daughters, jovial gentlemen clapping her on the shoulder and saying "Fine play" with that glint in the eye which forecasts remarks such as "As I was saying to Helen Jacobs—," young folks desirous of autographs, friends who wanted to carry her rackets, a gallery of newspaper photographers, and myself. The fact that Miss Jacobs has just won another United States singles championship lengthens the trail of admirers.

"Mob psychology," I murmured pityingly, and then, my sympathies aroused, I thought how it is that the public sees a champion acclaimed without realizing the years which have gone into preparation for the great moment, the days when instead of practicing shots she might have preferred the theater, or shopping, or just a rocking chair and crocheting at home, long trips alone on trains and in hotels, all the sacrifice of personal inclination to the idol of tennis.

I had worked up quite a sense of pity as I followed Miss Jacobs into her dressing room under the Forest Hills Stadium. The hostess ordered simple hot drinks. With the tray between us we perched at opposite ends of her training table while I attempted to put my sympathy into words.

But how that was wasted! Miss Jacobs distinctly does not regard it as a sacrifice to give up anything to tennis, and as for travel, why that is one of the greatest gains that she considers has accrued to her from her play.

We discussed the match, just completed, in which she had taken two straight sets, without her opponent winning a single one of the 12 games.

"And you were worried beforehand," I said, and questioned between bites on a cookie, "Just why?"

"Well, my opponent can play much better than she did," answered Miss Jacobs. "You can't tell until you get on the court just how things will go. I merely happened to be playing well today, that's all."

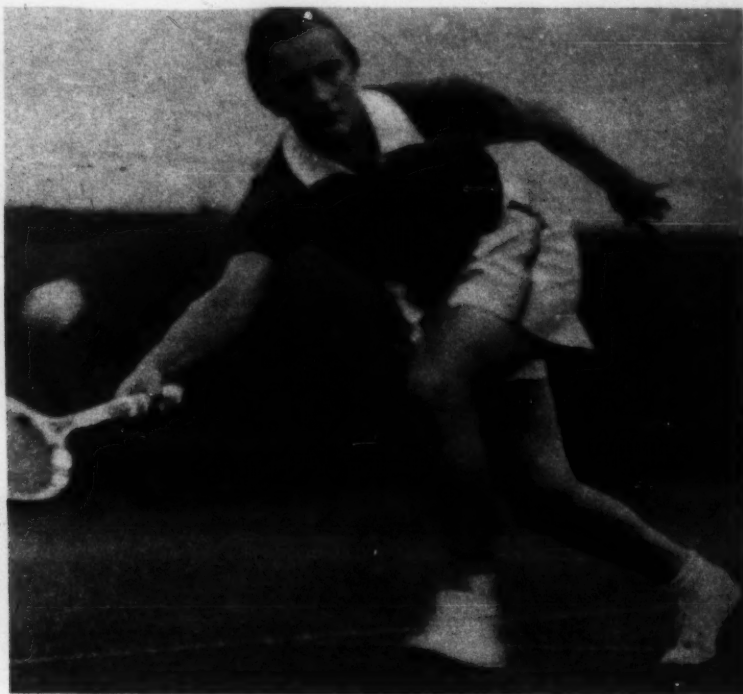
It was the first simple remark I had heard in four hours at the West Side Tennis Club. There had been a little hitch in our meeting. I had gone to the club and Miss Jacobs to the inn. I hadn't minded waiting very much because I had been so interested in the coming and going of people. In the dining room, luncheon was proceeding for all the world as though this were any club anywhere with no tournament in prospect. In an anteroom a bridge game was proceeding. People dashed back and forth to the telephone in the hall.

With due respect to the persons under my eyes, they gave a little the sense of a motion picture studio, great excitement, some unreality, much artificiality, expensiveness certainly, more than a dash of arrogance, and youth, markedly youth. There was tremendous leanness of body, a kind of hawklike look which might come from a sport played to win.

I tried to put some of this into words to Miss Jacobs but she said that it was just the same atmosphere in any tournament and she had seen it so often that it seemed altogether natural to her.

I had waited in the lobby of the club, between telephones to the inn, and questions to the doorman. Did he really know Miss Jacobs, I asked him, and he replied a little scornfully, "Doesn't she play here?"

I scrutinized every player in shorts and everyone with a racket, but after all the doorman and I completely missed a tallish slender figure in a white linen dress with a long brown and white tweed coat partially fitted in at



Left, What She Wears on Sailing Day. Right, What She Wears on the Courts. Shorts Are Just the Thing, as You May See, for Making a Speedy Recovery of a Sizzling Cross-Court Shot.

the waist, and a little brown felt hat pulled down over her eyes.

It was not until just before the match that we met in the midst of great deciding on the part of officials. It had rained. Would the stadium courts be sufficiently dry? Miss Jacobs did not mind what was decided although she has a distinct preference for a sunny day and a dry court. They were to play. Several hundred people went into the stadium, including a party of 18 children who changed and rechanged their seats and were counted and recounted to the consternation of hostess and by-sitters. The marking of the courts proceeded. It was now an hour after the scheduled time for playing the first match.

The loudspeaker began to function. The championship play would not after all be in the stadium, but on a small court before the clubhouse. The audience moved, but Miss Jacobs still was unmoved. The court was undeniably slippery. Other players grumbled. She was serene, detached.

I spoke of this to Miss Jacobs, sitting in her dressing room, and of the fact that a certain sports writer known to Monitor readers considers her a remarkably fair person, to which she replied, "I would rather be a good sport than a good tennis player."

That might have been a matter only of words if proof had not been offered a few seconds later. Into the room came another distinguished player, during an interval between sets.

"Give me a cigarette," she demanded. "No, no," said Miss Jacobs. "Not between play. Take it from a veteran, it won't help your eyes."

The other player murmured that she wanted it, her match wasn't going any too well, ending with, "I ought to be able to beat that girl. She is short. She can't put her shots over."

And then from the champion, who might have to meet the speaker later if she won that match, came the question, "Have you tried drop shots after your deep shots—that's the trick."

When the player had gone back to finish her match Miss Jacobs said, "You know, I don't really want her to beat that little girl. I am fond of them both."

She wasn't particularly keen to have the girl win and yet she had offered her the best advice and encouragement that she could.

Miss Jacobs answered a number of questions in quick, businesslike fashion. Her white linen dress had given place to beautifully tailored white flannel shorts for the play and she declared

that shorts have "tremendously speeded up" her game and that she "advocated them definitely."

Galleries don't bother her at all, she said, "unless the people start walking around—and I guess anyone would be troubled by that."

She does believe that children should be encouraged to start tennis "at school age," but she is firmly of the opinion that it should be "with a careful instructor," not a general gym teacher who coaches basketball and swimming and other sports.

"Instruction should be orthodox," she asserted, "because what you learn between 11 and 15 years old is hard to unlearn and the habits, good or bad, acquired in the first year of play are apt to persist."

Miss Jacobs had indulged in a good deal of "net play" during the match, which for those who are not tennis enthusiasts means that she came up on the ball close to the net instead of waiting for it to fall toward her racket at the back of the court. Undoubtedly net play contributes to a spectacular game and she replied to my question that she does prefer it, and also that she "chooses" to practice with men, rather than with women.

To the question as to what is the most important faculty for a tennis player she said, "Good health." She thinks her own play has been helped by the fact that up to the time she was 15 years old she went to bed of her own volition at 8:30 o'clock every night, so eager was she to contribute to her own good playing. Even now she keeps early hours and she said, "You can't stay up until 2 o'clock one night and go to bed at 8 o'clock the next night and expect the same results as from going to bed both nights at 10 o'clock."

Miss Jacobs began to play when she was 13 years old and she remarked thoughtfully, "I think that one reason why we develop so many players on the west coast is because coming east seems so romantic to us."

She smiled at my wide-eyed bewilderment that a Californian could speak enthusiastically about going anywhere else in the world and said, "Really, that's true. We watch others going east for the play from our part of the country, sometimes winning, and we want to do it, too."

Careful diet is another thing Miss Jacobs observes, and she amplified her original statement that a player needs "good health" by saying that it is not alone in the game that calm nerves or controlled nerves are necessary, but that a ranking player must be in at

least three tournaments each year and face radical changes of climate and food with equanimity.

She has a word of advice for young players—that they should practice shots intelligently and patiently. She believes that even persons without much natural talent can develop an aptitude for tennis, but that they lose much when they begin to play games, because then they want to win, whereas the putting of shots is what counts.

Miss Jacobs has two definite ambitions for the moment. She would like to win at Wimbledon, she said reflectively, and one could almost see her visualizing the court on which she met defeat this year. She also would like to win the United States singles for three years, because then she "would have possession of the challenge cup."

For her after-championship years she is interested in professional tennis and thinks "it has great possibilities if it is done right." But the career she would really like to build is writing. She likes it "almost as much as tennis" and a part of every day is given over to the writing of fiction in which she hopes to become proficient.

Her other special interests are clothes—she "loves them"—swimming, horseback riding, and her gray Persian cat anomalously named "Pumpkin."

Between sentences Miss Jacobs had had her shower—she never takes it immediately after play—and had pulled on a dress of dark brown and white striped seersucker, topped with the brown felt hat and the tweed coat. Presently we found ourselves walking back from the stadium to the clubhouse where I left the champion gravely and carefully watching a match including one of the women she would have to meet later in the tournament.

Her square, almost mannish, shoulders were bent forward. In her haste she had not forgotten to shape her short hair into its customary waves around her face. She might, this University of California graduate, have been one of the smart young things who drives her car down the bluffs to Santa Monica on the Pacific, or who turns up at Southampton near the Atlantic. Smart, sleek, well-groomed, she is, but she is different in that she has a purpose, a definite purpose which shows in every smashing, true swing of her racket, in the serious, intent expression of her face while playing. And with the same single-mindedness with which she had answered the interviewer she was now intent on the game. Already it was another day. And Helen Jacobs was living it.

The Grown-Ups Go Back to School

America's Foreign-Born Parents Take Up the Rudiments of Citizenship to Lead Their Offspring and Themselves Out of the Wilderness of Ignorance and Squalor

By Margaret Root Zahler



A GOOD CITIZEN IS WELL SCRUBBED
Gentlemen, This Is a Bathrub, Not an Onion Bin.

Ewing Galloway

MOTHERS AND FATHERS, grandmothers and grandfathers, whose birthplaces are scattered in Europe, Asia and the islands of the seas, are going back to school. They who years ago were being initiated into the A B C's of the English language in their new American homeland are now moving beyond the primer to more subtle and sophisticated subjects.

The foreign-born musician, the delicatessen owner, the Russian dentist, German chemist, Greek restaurateur, as well as the mothers and grandmothers who struggled to see their American-born children get an education, are now feeling an urge to go to school themselves.

Classes for grown-ups from foreign countries, held in back halls of libraries, in public school basements, in settlement houses, were a dire necessity 15 years ago. The incoming immigrant had to gather quickly the fundamentals of the language before he could make his way in a strange new country.

Today, the same classes are playing a somewhat different rôle. They are not only carrying some of these same pupils into social history, English composition, American literature, economic geography, current events and care of children, but they are also attracting a new type of pupil. Parents who have lived in the United States 25 years or more now have a desire for education.

The term "Americanization," is fast becoming obsolete. But the process for which it stands—the gradual absorbing of American culture, customs, habits and citizenry by people from other lands—is cutting into deeper channels and spreading over wider areas. Persons of foreign birth are swinging into the adult education movement.

The Czechoslovakian mother is feeling the same urge for self-improvement which sends the American club woman to round out her education by joining a class in international relations or by taking lessons in French. The Czech mother may have had only a dabbling of education in the old country, but she has seen her sons and daughters grow up on American soil and establish themselves in the professions. She, too, must have another taste of learning. Though her hair is white she says, "It's never too late to begin."

Far-sighted mothers from Italy, Austria, Lithuania, and the Ukraine, from Armenia, Mexico, and the Orient have felt a breach widening between themselves and their American children. They must win back the confidence and respect of these children who are on

the verge of dubbing their parents "greenhorns" because they do not speak the language or know the customs of the country. For this reason, too, mothers are returning to school.

These foreign-born parents see their offspring growing up without the guiding hand of experience so needed by youth for good citizenship. Perhaps they are finding that lack of education for themselves as well as their children keeps them in the sordid slums of cities. There, unguided youngsters learn the ways of crime and the gang, for want of something better, and go behind the bars to swell the number of criminals of second-generation immigrant stock.

Others, educated before they arrived in the United States, find it necessary to be able to express what they already know in the medium of the English language if they would show their ability and talents in a one-language country.

In the last few years unemployed men, eager to improve themselves for their next job, have filtered into these classes to pick up some spelling, or reading, or business English, to analyze the provisions of the New Deal, add to their knowledge of geography, or read books by American authors.

"Des frontier life, that's what it wass, that make doze Americans more strong, better depend on thei'selves," explained Mrs. Stolaski with a good deal of conviction, and then went on to tell her companions in the adult history class why it was that the westward movement in the United States produced self-reliant and robust Americans.

She did not know this from experience for when these frontier days of which she was orating were in their prime, her grandfather was wielding huge shears in a tailor shop to make a living as best he could in a country which, centuries before, had seen its last frontier. She had learned of the American westward movement from her history book and she liked to practice telling it in the English language.

For her, this kind of social history is quite an advance step beyond her earlier lessons when she memorized the date "1492," learned to name the 13 original states, and could give a reason for the 48 stars in a field of blue.

This is Americanization in the very broadest and deepest sense of the word. It was during the World War that the movement received its greatest impetus. Then it was that Uncle Sam awakened to the appalling fact that many of his volunteer and conscripted soldiers, though patriotic and willing at heart, did not know enough English to

take a simple military command, and had not enough education to sign their names.

"We must Americanize them," educators were saying, and soon there sprang up English classes wherever the foreign-born were concentrated in large areas. Men and women were taught how to speak and write and, above all, they were given a thorough training in the structure of the American Government, the foundation of American citizenship.

Steamers arriving in American ports in the 1920's brought fresh immigrants who were glad to hear of the English classes from a cousin or a brother already here. Classes became havens and teachers beacon lights in a strange new world where the native language was a confusion and jabber and the street signs and newspapers unintelligible. Each newly arrived boat meant fresh recruits for the teachers.

As the naturalization courts tightened their requirements, the foreigners found the citizenship instruction in these classes indispensable as a preparation for their examination. They came into the classes in great numbers glad to get the training free of charge.

Despite the fact that immigration is dwindling and that some classes are falling off in numbers proportionately, there are other school centers—those which have caught the vision of adult education which are supplying the more advanced curriculum and satisfying the desire of foreign parents to continue their education. In Chicago and in Washington, D. C., for example, each year registration figures climb higher, new subjects are added, and more parents are knocking at the doors for higher training.

Through all of this growth and development since 1917, one subject has remained the backbone of instruction. That is citizenship. Men and women graduating from these classes know their government in all of its system of checks and balances as the school boy knows his multiplication table. In fact, it has proved quite embarrassing for Americans, even though they could trace their ancestry in this country seven and eight generations back, to be asked some of these same searching questions which judges now put to the applicant for citizenship.

Just as an experiment, a list of questions was given to well-groomed, well-dressed American club women, and the score which they made was in the neighborhood of 32. Of course most women in this particular club had left school before the days when civics and government were emphasized and when it was quite the common thing to spe-

cialize in Greek, or Latin, or music. So the club women may be pardoned sometimes.

An excursion of women was headed for Mount Vernon, Va., in a big touring bus. The women, though they lived in various parts of the country, had become friendly on this fling away from their family duties. Presently their thoughts turned toward patriotic subjects as they sped along over the route traveled once by George Washington.

"And so we are on our way to the home of the 'father of our country,'" a fastidious lady remarked to the companion sitting beside her.

"Yes indeed. And who do you think will be our next President?" asked the wife of a citizen well known back home.

"Well, I don't know, but one thing is certain, whoever he is, he can't be President in this country for life. That's one thing the Constitution settled."

"You will ask me please," came a voice from behind. She was a graduate of a foreign-born class and had struggled for three years to digest the fundamentals of the Constitution.

"You have make a meestake," she continued. "The Constitution do not say a President can not serve for life. Oh no. It was George Vashington. He told the people eight years is long enough ven they wanted to keep him for President. He set the habit. That's all. Vashington settled it. Not the Constitution."

A new technique has become necessary and a new profession is being evolved. Teachers have the peculiar problem of presenting in a simple way to the experienced adult not only subjects which are usually taught only to children, but also more serious knowledge which only the grown-ups can grasp.

Methods tried in the pioneer days of this profession have long since been discarded as a more specialized approach is made to this new situation in pedagogy. It was soon discovered, for instance, in the early days that the ability of a primary teacher to teach first-grade reading to six-year-olds in no way fitted her to teach the same subject to mothers and fathers though the net result to be obtained was more or less the same.

Just one evening of "the cat sat on the mat" type of reading to 40-year-old husky bricklayers, or mothers wanting to read signs in the grocery window, and the following night would find the class reduced to half. If the same studies were continued, by the end of the week the teacher would be without a job.

In classes where the students are al-

(Continued on page 13)



Ewing Galloway

"IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO BEGIN!"
An Adult Class, Learning the ABC's of Such Sophisticated Subjects as Economic Geography, History and Government.

Learning the Art of Thinking

Visualizing an Educational System Founded on the Rock of Religion, Where Budding Intellects Gain Peace and Knowledge in Obedience to Spiritual Law

By Mabel S. Thomson

FROM TIME TO TIME during the course of every year, conferences of teachers are held in various centers, causing much fluttering in educational dovecots, and bringing forth the usual correspondence, criticism and comment, showing that great unrest and disturbance on the subject of education still continue.

That some permanent advance in educational methods has been made can be gratefully acknowledged. It would not be possible, for instance, for anyone today to say, as Dr. Johnson said with approbation, in response to an inquiry as to how he attained such proficiency in Latin, "My master flogged me very well, sir." Great efforts are made to let education be actually a leading out of ignorance by stimulating interest and intelligent observation, but that there is still a great deal to be done in this direction is evident from the glorious mix-up which a boy in a modern school produced not so long ago.

In reply to the question, "What is guerrilla warfare?" he wrote, "Guerrilla warfare means when the sides get up to monkey tricks." Even if this particular incident is apocryphal, we must admit it to be quite believable. Every school inspector could increase these illustrations indefinitely out of his own actual experience.

The number of different systems of education which are constantly being placed before the public inevitably lead the observer to wonder whether something fundamental has not been overlooked by the specialists in modern education. With all our getting, are we getting an understanding of the right method of teaching children to think? Jane Taylor, that moral poetess of a century ago, really put her finger on the main trouble when she wrote:

How few think justly, of the thinking few!
How many never think, who think they do!

How are we going to educate children, or adults even, to think? A man of great attainment in mathematics and physical science was asked some time ago whether he considered it accurate to say that the best educated man was that one who had most completely corrected the evidence of the physical senses. He gave the question very deep consideration, and finally answered it with an unqualified affirmative. The implication of such a statement is that education is primarily discipline, or the control of unrestricted human impulses. The idea of discipline undoubtedly underlay all education in the old Greek and Roman civilizations, and it is interesting to find that the same note has been struck in the fundamental idea of education in Christian Science. In *Science and Health*, page 62, this statement occurs: "The entire education of children should be such as to form habits of obedience to the moral and spiritual law." This certainly implies discipline and order in habits of thinking as the foundation of all character and intellectual building.

The inspectors of the London Board of Education recently insisted that a religious and Scriptural background is essential to teaching, and a criticism made privately of a well-known co-educational school was that "the pupils are spiritually starved."

Taking this statement as a finger post, could anything be calculated to give a child a greater sense of order and security than the inculcation of



Illustrated by S. Wendell Campbell
"This Truth Would Be Made the Foundation Upon Which All Subsequent Education of the Child Should Be Built."

some simple ideas of God as Principle or one ever present Mind, governing and protecting all being? This truth would be made the foundation upon which all subsequent education of the child should be built.

That a training such as has been indicated above does impart an ability to think, which is not common under ordinary methods, is illustrated by the following incident: Two boys, both 10 years of age, who were receiving the usual education given at "preparatory schools," followed each other as guests of a teacher during the summer holidays. The first boy had had at intervals a little training in these foundational ideas about God, and had always been encouraged to think things out for himself. The second boy had been used to accepting in the usual way what was given to him, without making any particular effort to think about it. The hostess found that her first guest was extremely interested in that charming book, "The School of the Woods," in

which the author illustrates from observation the exact obedience which the parent inculcates in the young in the wild life of the great woods in Canada, through the instinct of self-preservation. She asked him if he had ever wondered why children had to learn to be obedient, to which he replied readily, "Because if they were not, everything would be in confusion." Encouraged by this answer, she asked further whether he considered that grown-up people had to be obedient, to which he replied, "Yes, certainly." "To whom?" was the next question, and the child answered without the slightest hesitation, "To God."

The other boy proved to be equally interested in the same book, so he and his hostess embarked upon the same little dialogue. It appeared that in this case the boy had not thought of any of these things at all, but when the other boy's answers were repeated to him, he was extremely interested, and approved of them very much; but when

he was asked to whom grown-up people had to be obedient, his answer was, "To the Government."

The mental outlook of those two boys was evidently quite different. The second one had no foundation on which to base his thinking, while the first one was evidently quite naturally learning to think, and was beginning to comprehend the importance of being obedient to his highest understanding of law.

Another point of the very greatest importance which must occur to anyone interested in these matters, and which recent conferences have again brought to the fore, is the question of the capability of the teacher to impart knowledge. The faculty of teaching is as rare and as individual as the faculty of acting or of singing. It is the highest art, and demands the same qualities of character as is demanded by all art—sincerity, endurance, moral and physical courage, devotion and self-abnegation of a high order.

That these qualities are manifested to a very great degree among the ranks of our teachers is not questioned for a moment, but, if these foundational ideas of God as the basis of all education could be added to their acknowledged devotion and ability, their task might be immeasurably lightened and they themselves lifted out of the weariness and strain which now so often accompany it.

One thing emerges from the contemplation of this great and complex problem, and that is that we should aim for the foundations being well and truly laid in the children's awakening intelligence. It has been proved that children readily grasp right and rational ideas about God, and are responsive to the feeling of stability and order which such ideas impart. When their thoughts are intelligently directed, the desire and the ability to learn seem to follow quite spontaneously.

Children of the present age appear to require and to have attained much greater freedom of thought and action than was possible for their parents, and indeed it is not too much to say that they live in a different mental world. They exist in an atmosphere of immense speed in every direction; speed of thought, in travel, and in communication. They must inevitably be touched with the restlessness which accompanies such conditions. This being so, it seems to be more necessary than ever that their education should supply something reliable and secure to which they can have recourse, and in which they can find complete comfort and rest.

Many of the present methods of education are admirably adapted to awaken interest, to stimulate the love of knowledge, and the ability to do things, but anyone who will recall his own early impressions can hardly fail to remember the need for peace and quiet which was always satisfied by contact with a firm, kind person who could be relied upon to be always the same.

There seems to be a much greater inclination in many different schools of thought now than was the case 10 or 15 years ago to acknowledge that a religious, though not necessarily a doctrinal, basis is the only reliable one on which to base this ability to impart peace and quiet. That it is becoming more and more a necessity is clearly evident and it must therefore be accomplished.

London in the Rôle of Landlord

Wherein the County Council Acts to Banish City Slums, Buys House Lots by the Mile, and Builds Suburban Homes "With a Bit o' Garden" for 225,000 Persons

By Eyre Sandford Carter



FROM THE TEEMING THAMES-SIDE TO BACK-YARD GARDENS
All Around the Fringe of London, in Hendon or Barking or Bromley, the Municipal Landlord Can Count 60,000 Dwellings in His Housing Project.

WHO IS THE biggest landlord in the world? Leaving aside the socialized Russian State, the answer probably is, the London County Council, which owns over 60,000 dwellings.

Now the Englishman does not as a rule take kindly to tenement blocks; he still likes a two-story house "with a bit o' garden" and a generous share of the sky above. So the municipal landlord had perforce to go out into the green fields over the county border and buy mile after square mile, just as any private real estate speculator might have done. And on these large tracts, all around the fringe of London proper, some 225,000 people have gone out to live.

London is their landlord, but they are now citizens of Hendon or Barking, Morden or Bromley, where they are newcomers. And as such they are not altogether welcome, for these districts are the traditional preserves of the "middle class," men and women engaged in commerce and in the professions. It takes time to effect a fusion, even in modern democratic England, between them and a large number of manual workers of a definitely lower economic status who are regarded, and regard themselves, somewhat in the light of immigrants into a strange environment.

Here is the problem, for all these families have been plucked up by the roots, as it were, from the overcrowded areas in the center of the city; and this applies not only to London but to all the populous towns of Britain, to Birmingham and Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and Bristol. The people were glad enough to leave the slums for the clean, pleasant houses and quiet streets where the children can at least run about and play in safety. And how those youngsters enjoy the fresh, open air! They seem almost to be "swelling visibly." But the fathers and mothers find a flaw in this paradise. They feel lonely. They miss, at any rate at first, the camaraderie which was almost literally pressed upon them in their old, close-packed quarters.

The reason lies in the very nature of these new housing estates. Aggregations of anything from 2000 to 50,000 residents, they are largely isolated both socially and geographically from their parent towns, but they are not yet complete enough in themselves to have their own individualities as separate civic units. In building them, municipal landlords heard the cry for houses, houses, and yet more houses to meet the serious post-war shortage, but forgot that people need more than a roof under which to sleep. To be contented, a community must have factories to work in, shops, places of public amusement, churches, and above all buildings in which can be fostered the hundred and one small but diverse groups of persons united by various common interests, and that at a reasonable dis-

tance from their homes. Provision must be made in these new towns both for employment and for leisure.

Though this need is now being realized, there are certain features which present an obstacle. The population of these estates is in one sense homogeneous, since it is drawn entirely from working-class areas and consists of families of approximately the same wage-earning level. On the other hand, since these families are taken one by one from different quarters of the town, they do not know one another; they have been suddenly separated from their old affiliations in church or club, and it is not easy for them to provide from within their ranks that leadership around which new social organizations can quickly group themselves.

A further drawback is that the economic condition of many of the residents is by no means easy. Quite apart from the general question of unemployment, there is considerable expense for the wage-earner in traveling the extra distance to and from his place of work. Rents are nearly always higher (although, of course, the accommodation is greatly superior to that previously available) and finally the furniture which served the purpose of the family in their former overcrowded tenements is woefully inadequate, both as to quantity and quality. When they achieve the luxury of a larger house, many find themselves involved in hire-purchase agreements which, quite apart from the question as to whether they always mean good value for the money, are undertaken in a light-hearted spirit and only too often become a financial burden later on.

But human nature is adaptable, and in spite of difficulties people gradually get together. Groups of like interests come into existence more or less spontaneously as the residents get to know one another "over the garden wall"; for the garden wall, or rather fence, on these new housing estates is not a divider, but a uniter, of men. There is no phenomenon more marked, nor in some ways more encouraging, than the fact that these city dwellers, many of whom come from slums, where the sky is hardly visible and where earth for flowerpots is as rare as it is expensive, take to gardening as to the manner born. They may never have handled a spade before, they know little about seeds or fertilizers, but the love of natural beauty, inherent in man, finds immediate expression in the effort to cultivate even a few square yards of not too promising soil.

So, on most of these new housing estates, garden guilds are among the first of the organizations to be formed. But the residents do not stop at being gardeners. Having exchanged visits to one another's rose beds or potato patches, they soon conceive the idea of getting together for recreation, so that

dances, whist drives and "socials" become part of the routine of the guild. As a rule these functions are held at first in the schools, since there are no other buildings available except church halls, which are usually so fully occupied with events run by the denominations concerned that they do not cater to any great extent for the general body of residents.

And from dances it is but a short step to concerts and dramatic entertainments. Where does the talent for this come from? Experience has shown that there is an enormous reservoir of capacity latent among the people which only needs leadership, initiative and encouragement to blossom out in a hundred different ways.

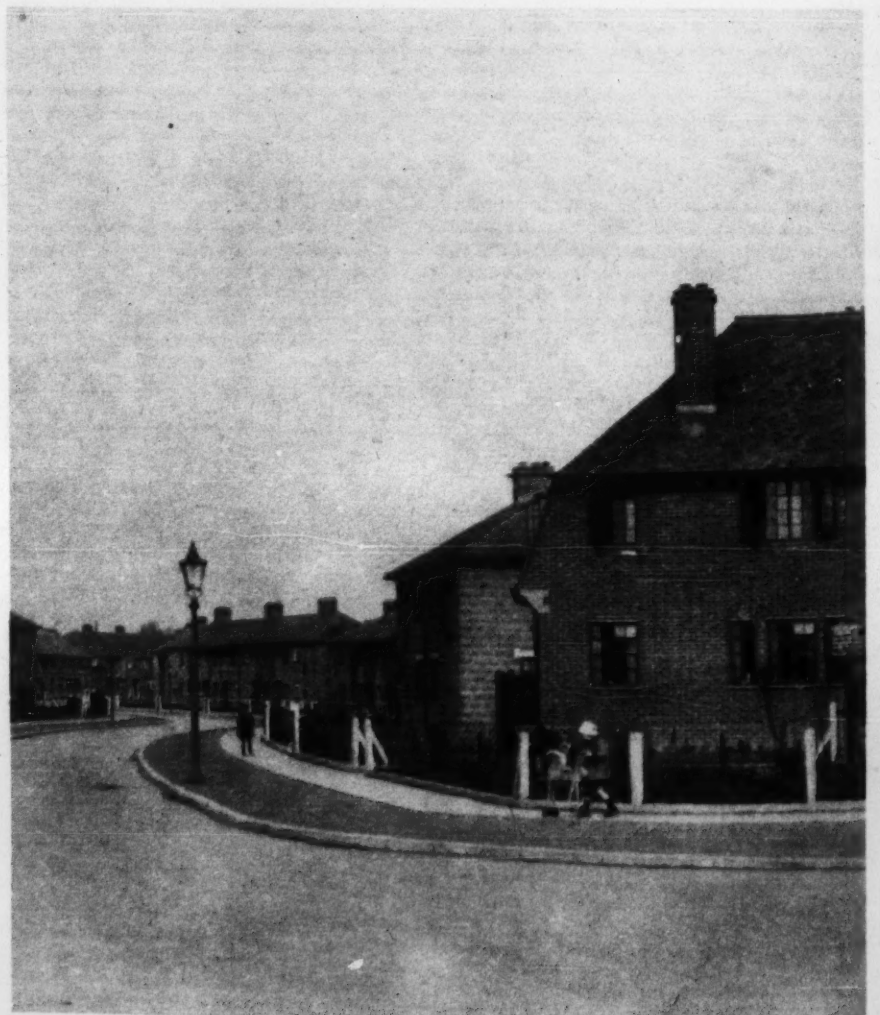
There is a surprising variety in the activities which have sprung up within three or four years on some of these estates. They include items ranging from the formation of a nursing association, with 1200 members, to the crowning of a May queen. They include

the provision of free legal advice offices, the organization of deputations to the municipality on the subject of the amenities of the estate, the starting of Boy Scout troops and Girl Guide companies, dressmaking groups for women, rambling clubs, and classes in economics or current political history.

For an orderly and harmonious development of these social activities there are two essential requisites, the right type of leadership and suitable accommodation. The first is partly met on the estate, partly aided by organizations in the parent town, but the residents of adjacent middle-class districts have not yet realized the opportunity lying at their doors for rendering an invaluable service to their new neighbors. One may find a boys' club in an old quarter sending out an offshoot, composed in the first place of its own ex-members, to the newer area; one may see churches that have been erected through the support of their central organizations. But the links between the new towns and the old are slender, and they should be so strengthened and expanded as to promote an all-round development of citizenship.

The other essential is accommodation. School buildings, of course, exist, but there are many drawbacks to the use of classrooms for such multifarious activities. Yet it is not reasonable to expect a resident in a "council cottage" to entertain, in a parlor capable of seating five or six persons comfortably, an enthusiastic group of some 20 glee singers or folk dancers, and there are no large houses on these estates which could be lent for such purposes. Here, too, the parent towns are gradually, but definitely, awakening to their responsibilities, and suitable buildings are being erected by public or private initiative in one or two cities.

Signs are not wanting that the trail so blazed is likely to be followed with profit by others.



"AND HOW THOSE YOUNGSTERS ENJOY THE FRESH, OPEN AIR!"

"Topical"

WHEN NEXT you have a chance to observe a brook or small stream working its way toward the sea, consider how long it would take this stream to wear down a range of mountains such as the Himalayas or the Rockies. In fact try to conceive of the time necessary to wear down such ranges many times. If you can do this, you have some concept of the units of time we must think in when considering the age of the earth.

Estimates in terms of years have ranged from 30,000,000 to more than 1,000,000,000. But with the development of modern methods of research and as more data from the field are available the estimates do not have such a great variation. It should be pointed out, however, that a few million years in the geologic past are not so great as might at first appear.

As a preface to a consideration of the age of the earth, it should be pointed out that all methods of computing geologic time are based on various processes which we observe at present, and infer went on in a more or less similar manner in the past. For instance, we can study the rate at which a stream wears down its bed, but in basing a calculation of geologic time on this we must assume that the rate of stream erosion has always been the same. And here we lay ourselves open to a great and uncertain source of error.

Erosion, or the wearing down of mountains and valleys, is one of the

How Old Is the Earth?

Estimates Vary From 30,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 Years; but What Are Mere Millions in the Geologic Hourglass!

By Dr. Alfred C. Lane

Pearson Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

oldest methods of getting at the problem of the age of the earth.

A friend of mine was asking a group of soldiers in France to guess his age, and as he is well preserved they were not coming close. Finally a cavalryman yelled from the rear, "Show me your teeth and I will tell." As we judge a horse by the way his teeth are worn down, so in a somewhat similar way we judge the age of a mountain range.

We can get some idea of the rate at which mountains are worn down by studying the rate at which a river like the Colorado carries sediment . . . "draws down Eonian hills and sows the dust of continents to be," as Tennyson says.

It is fairly certain that a landscape which presents a series of jagged peaks and sharp valleys is not as old as one which shows only even slopes and well rounded mountain tops, and it is possible to get some data as to the speed

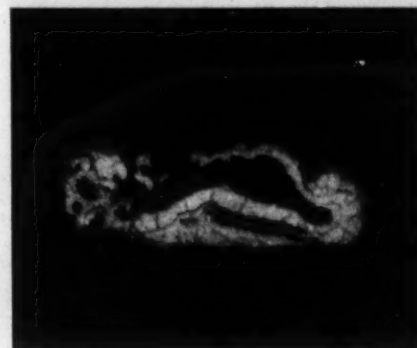
of erosion. In this way we infer that a surface such as that presented by the so-called Canadian Shield, the region around Hudson Bay, is much older than that of the Sierras, the Himalayas or similar surfaces. A method such as this, however, can tell us only of a small fraction of the total geologic past. Geologists are able to find traces or "roots" of former mountain ranges which have been completely worn away and this adds much to the knowledge of the problem. But it is quite certain that even with this added knowledge an estimate based on erosion alone would be quite incomplete.

Closely allied to erosion is the estimate based on sedimentation. If we can determine the period of time needed to form the various types of sedimentary rocks and could find an exposure of all such rocks laid down, we would get a good indication of the age of the earth. That is the problem as it appears in theory; in fact we are faced with several almost insuperable obstacles. We are not certain of the rates of formation of the various sedimentary rocks. Another difficulty is to find a section in which we can get an idea of the sediments laid down in the geologic past. This, of course, is impossible. We can find very large exposures, such as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, and possibly at another place we can find another exposure which supplements the first. But this sort of thing gives no intimation of the long periods when sediments were being eroded rather than laid down. That such periods existed and constituted a considerable part of the geologic past there can be no doubt. At best this theory can set for us a minimum age. It can never hope to do more than this.

Another method, and one productive of more far-reaching results, is the study of the amount of salt found in the oceans and the various salt lakes. In this case the theory depends on the fact that salt is a relatively stable substance and that it can be removed from the rocks by the various streams, which carry it in solution to the sea or other body of water. As the water evaporates, the percentage of salt remaining in the body of water becomes higher. We find this on a small scale in such bodies of water as the Dead Sea or Great Salt Lake in Utah. Here the climate is dry and evaporation is rapid, and Professor Jones of Reno has estimated the time since a large pond of Nevada was a lake.

Now the same process is going on in our oceans but on a much larger scale. It has been possible to estimate the amount of rock needed to supply the ocean with its present quantity of salt, and working backward, we can get some idea of the amount of time necessary to wear away the rocks and deposit the salt in the ocean. Estimates based on this form of geologic hourglass indicate an age of between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 years and this estimate was held to for some time. But recent research and discovery indicate that a much greater figure is necessary.

A relatively new theory and one which has been productive of good results is the discovery by Baron De Geer, a Swedish geologist, of the so-called varved clays. This is a sediment laid down in a region which has a seasonal fluctuation of temperature so that for part of the year the bodies of water are frozen. During this time sedimentation is naturally at a minimum, while during the summer season it goes on at a rapid rate. This seasonal variation can be distinctly observed in the resulting sediments. The layer deposited during the winter is thin and composed of fine material while the summer layer is much thicker and composed of coarser grains. This phenomenon was first observed in the glacial deposits on the Scandinavian peninsula, where the glacier had melted and receded during the summer season but had remained



COMPUTING THE AGE OF ORE
Radiograph of Activity in Pitchblende-Carbonate
From Great Bear Lake Deposit.

at a standstill during the winter. These deposits have been studied and some definite and reliable data have been collected as to the rate of deposition of such clays and of the duration of the glacial period, and the same principle has been applied by W. H. Bradley to the bands in older beds.

Probably the method held in highest repute today is that based on radioactivity and which has been called the pop-corn method. It has been found that some so-called elements disintegrate and throw off an atom of helium in doing so. The disintegration, though paroxysmal, seems to maintain a well-defined average rate in spite of all attempts to stop or vary it through different conditions of temperature and pressure.

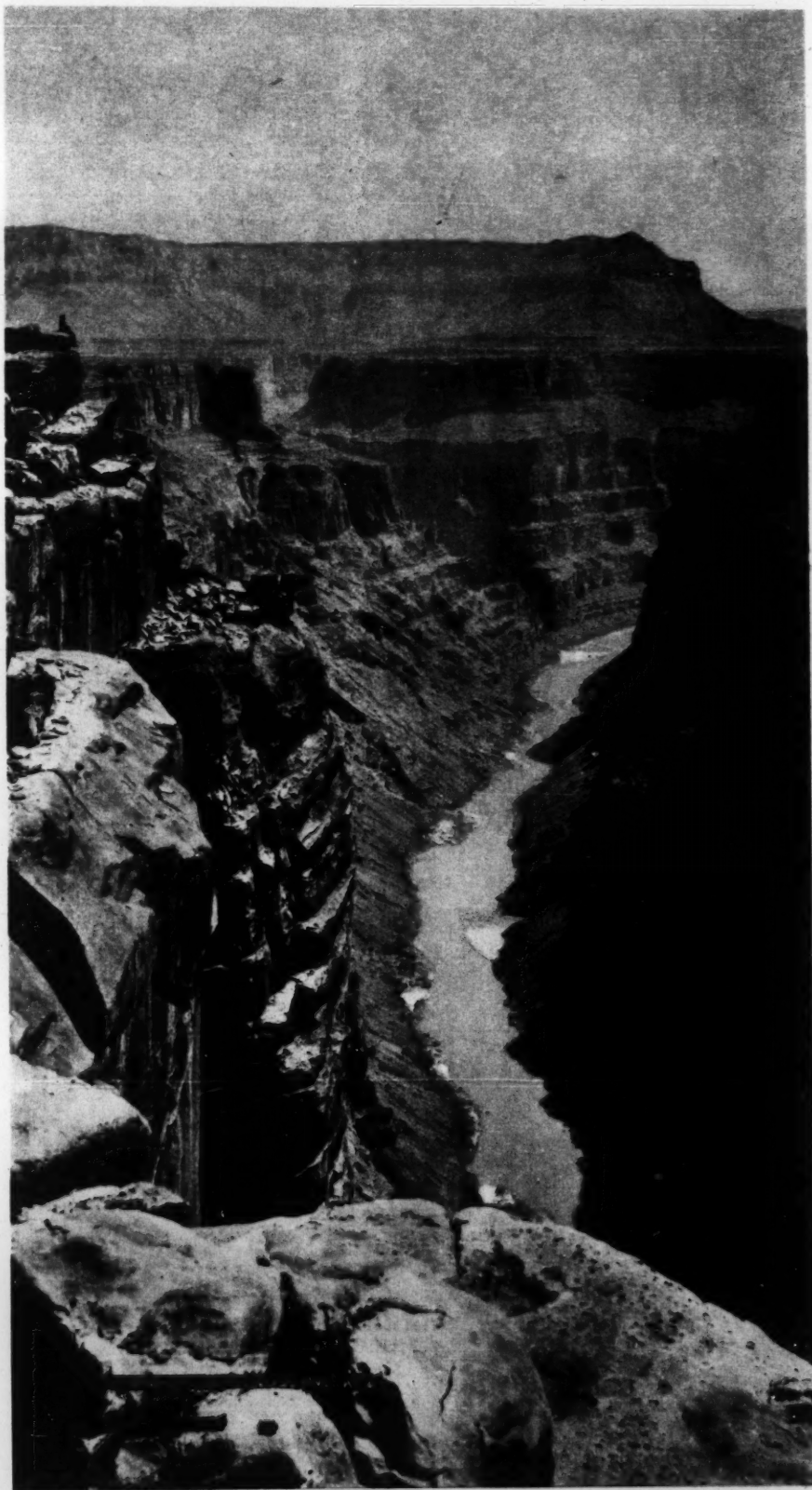
Radium is probably the most famous of these elements but its grandparent, uranium, is of more value in determining the age of the earth. As this element throws off an atom of helium, its store of energy is changed and it becomes a different element. The resulting element, in turn, throws off another atom and so on through radium until eight helium atoms have been thrown off. The final product is a substance which is chemically like lead but which has a different internal structure and atomic weight.

The rate of disintegration from uranium to this radio-lead is known so that if a mineral is found which contains some radio-lead and some uranium its age can be established with a fair degree of accuracy. So it can be seen that we have a reasonably certain check on the age of any mineral which contains a radioactive substance. Computations on this basis give us our largest figures for the age of the earth. Dr. J. P. Marble has thus determined the age of the famous Great Bear Lake deposits of Canada.

Minerals which contain uranium are frequently found to have a halo of discoloration around the uranium. This is caused by the helium atoms which are thrown off. The more rapid the disintegration, the larger is the halo. When different radioactive elements occur in the same mineral, different sized halos are found so that it is possible to check one against the other, and Prof. G. H. Henderson of Halifax has been estimating ages thereby.

These exploding atoms have great powers of penetration and act on a photographic plate in the same manner as light. Thus a photographic plate wrapped in black paper has recorded the atoms of helium given off when held near a radioactive source.

But now what value shall we give to the age of the earth; how shall we rate our geologic clock? It seems probable in the light of what has been pointed out that we cannot fix on any one of the various methods and accept it as the sole arbiter. Each method is fraught with too many "ifs" and "buts." Therefore the wise course would seem to be that which takes into consideration all of the various theories. Calculations based on radioactivity alone would give us 1,500,000,000 years, more or less.



Hilliers—U. S. Geological Survey
THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO RIVER

Puzzler's Progress

There's Many a Perplexing Pitfall Between Here and Page Fifteen; and the "Bee" May Get You—if You Don't Watch Out!

By Everett M. Smith
(Puzzlesmith)

LOOK OUT FOR THE PUZZLE BEE! There's a certain futility in the warning, however, for sooner or later, this busy little bee of a multiplicity of species is sure to "get" you. Just around the corner it lurks—in newspapers, magazines, or 10-cent stores—ever on the alert to enmesh you in the snares of a crossword, or entice you into the pitfalls of a cryptic code.

"There you are! Just try taking those rings apart and putting them together again!"—or—"You see, the puzzle is to get that little steel ball over into this corner."

For one to drop such a puzzle trick on the desk of Mr. Busy Business Man in the midst of his day's work is seemingly to invite untold criticism. And yet we generally see Mr. B. B. M. pause—reach for the little gadget—and commence twisting it or shaking it, wholly oblivious to the more difficult and important problems that occupied his undivided attention a moment before. Yes, the Puzzle Bee has made another capture!

For several years the crossword puzzle bee has flourished in many parts of the world, luring countless millions by its honeycombed attractions. At one time its popularity seemed to wane, but when certain newspapers dared to drop it from their columns the clamor from readers soon restored it to its place, with meshes tightened, and pitfalls more subtly hidden. A year or more ago the jigsaw species, now nearly extinct, blanketed the American home.

Indeed, from time immemorial men and women have fallen for the blandishments of this jolly creature. Thomas Edison, Theodore Roosevelt, Lewis Carroll, Longfellow, Newton, Tyndall and Huxley dipped into the puzzleistic honey pot, and Edgar Allan Poe's famous story, "The Gold Bug," might well have been patterned on the "Puzzle Bee," since it has been the means of starting off countless thousands in a search for the elusive solution to some cryptic cipher message.

Puzzling has been called "the oldest and most universal game in existence." Certain it is that to Samson belongs the title of "Father of Riddles." In the fourteenth chapter of Judges we find record of his famous riddle to the young men of the Philistines, about 1200 B. C.: "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness."

Puzzling was held as a religious rite among the ancient Egyptians, and the famous riddle of the Grecian Sphinx, although mythological, has long been a classic: "What is that animal which in the morning goes forth on four feet, at noon on two, and in the evening on three?" The date of this riddle is unknown, but Sophocles wrote of it in the fourth century B. C., the answer being "Man," who, in early life, crawls on all fours, later walks on two feet, and who later in life has acquired a staff. Oedipus is said to have solved the riddle, thereby escaping the fatal penalty, and gaining the prize offered by Creon, the King—the crown of Thebes, and the hand of Jocasta. An early prize contest!

But whence comes the lure of puzzling? Longfellow perhaps best answered it when he wrote: "It is the mystery of the unknown that fascinates us." It makes little difference just when or how the Puzzle Bee makes its approach. Perhaps the home-coming commuter, having finished his perusal of the day's news, and finding a little leisure at his disposal, is attracted by one or another of the

puzzle features provided for his amusement.

"Why, this is easy! Who would be stumped by a four-letter word meaning 'Departed'? But, hold on! What's this? A nine-letter word meaning 'nimbleness'? Let's see?" Yes, he's off. The busy Puzzle Bee has again improved a shining hour, and the victim will require much dexterity before the three-letter word for "finis" is chalked up.

Another time one might find the Puzzle Bee poised sedately on an obscure and wiggly-shaped unit of a jigsaw puzzle. "I can't understand how anyone can waste hours over a jigsaw puzzle," we hear commiseratingly from over our shoulder. Two minutes of silence, while we try in vain first this piece, then that, in the pattern before us. "Say! How about this little jigger here? Doesn't that fit in there?" Sure enough, it does fit quite nicely. Bzzz! Bzzz! Mr. Puzzle Bee, rudely dumped from his perch, hums triumphantly!

"What keeps the sun from falling out of the sky?" inquires a childish voice at our elbow. As we flounder about a bit trying to think up a simple though logical explanation of this seeming phenomenon, we note a twinkle in the eye of our questioner. It dawns on us that we are being treated to a riddle. "We give up. What does keep the sun from falling out of the sky?" sensing inwardly the joy it must bring as we hear the chuckling reply: "The beams keep it from falling!" It is perhaps the child's first encounter with a pun.

And so, regardless of its approach, the busy Puzzle Bee collects its honey. A start of this sort often results in the victim becoming so enmeshed that he never quite escapes. Puzzles! Who does not contemplate with joy a well-constructed word square, a crossword puzzle, or a cleverly worked out acrostic? And who has not marveled over the ability of those capable of solving cryptograms? But how many know that an organization exists, composed entirely of puzzlers, who meet twice each year in convention, and who spend all their spare time concocting and working out puzzles—puzzles which are puzzlers, even to fellow members of the fraternity themselves?

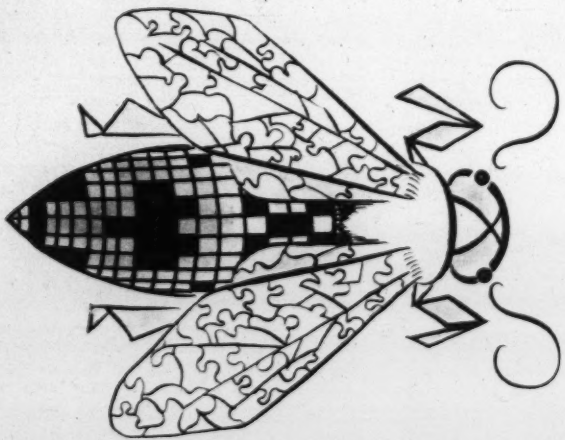
Affectionately known as "The Krewe," the members of the National Puzzlers'

A PROBLEM IN PERSPECTIVE
Hold This Horizontally on a Level With the Eyes; Close One, and V

League are meeting in Boston over Labor Day week-end for their one hundred and second semiannual convention. With them will gather members of the American Cryptogram Association, who meet for their second annual convention. Membership in each of these organizations is made up of men and women—business men, bankers, housewives and educators, who mingle with railroaders, lawyers, engineers, farmers and journalists, in carefree abandonment of their various callings for the less remunerative, but none the less exacting art of puzzling.

And, by the way, that word "care-free" is a good one, having recently been adopted, along with "geosere," meaning a folding of the earth's surface, by the publishers of the best dictionaries, after being brought to their attention by the members of the National Puzzlers' League.

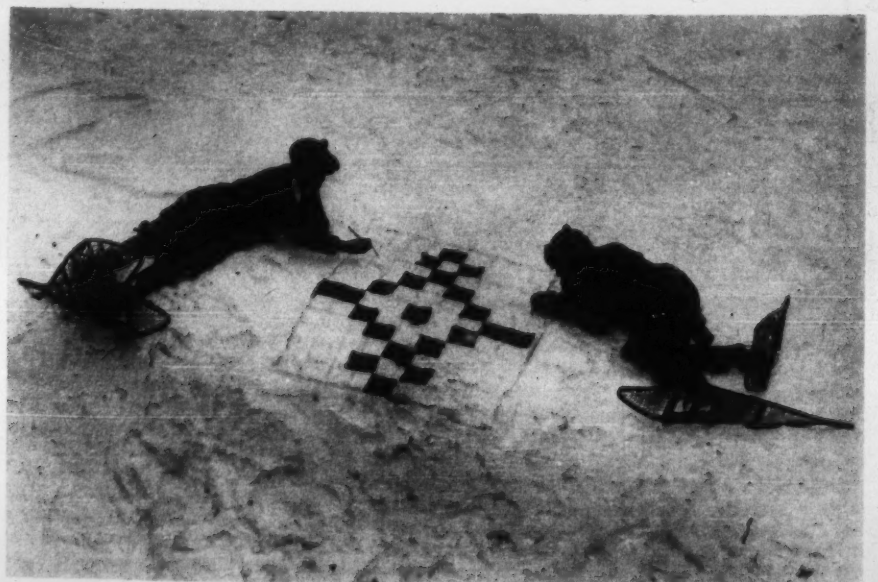
The dictionaries, be it known, owe many new words to this group—practical words they are, too, for much as it



PUZZLE BEE
UNDER THE
MICROSCOPE



THEN THE JIGSAW HAD ITS DAY
Well, Who'd Have Guessed That Horse's Hoof Belongs 'Way Up There? The Lad in the Center Lends a Helping (?) Hand.

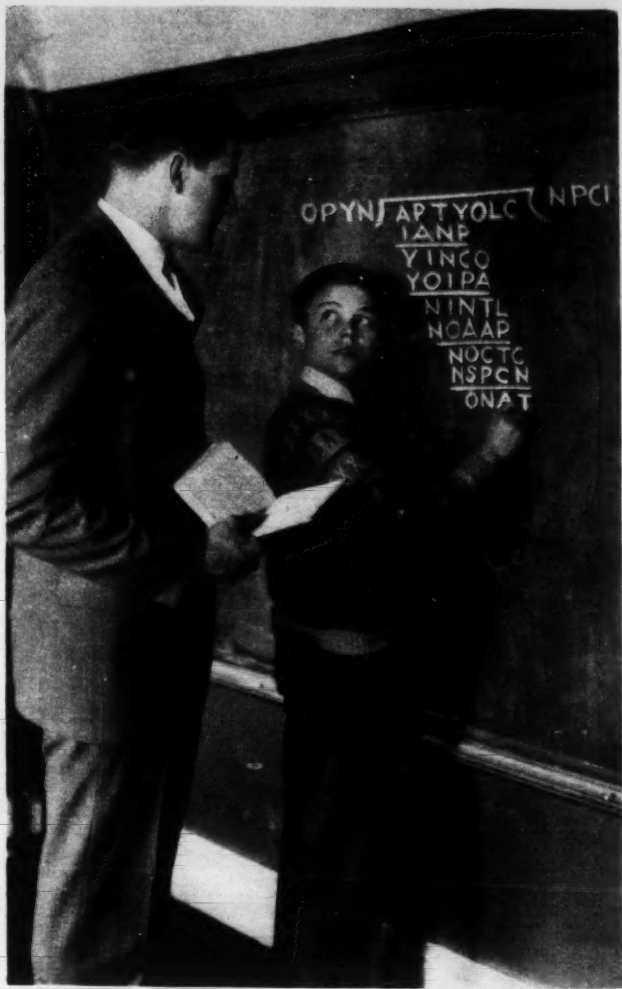


THE BEE THRIVES IN ANY CLIMATE
When the Crossword Was an Outdoor Sport; Wanted: A Three-Letter Word for What Got These Snowshoes.

Town No 1

Car A





H. Armstrong Roberts

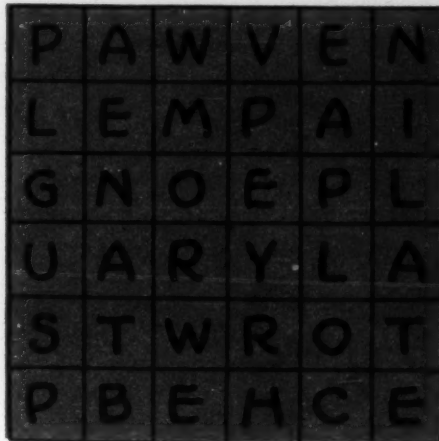
CLUES BY CALCULATION

The Letters Stand for Numbers and When Arranged in the Order in Which They Belong Spell a Word.



By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

"A FARMER HAD TWENTY HORSES AND THREE BARN—"
But Didn't Wish to Put an Even Number in Any Barn; How Did He Divide Them?



H. Armstrong Roberts

NINE FLAVORS FOR WHOEVER SOLVES IT

Start at Any Letter, and, Reading in Any Direction, One Letter at a Time, Spell Their Names.



This "Aristocrat of Puzzles" Is Taken From a Recent Issue of the Cryptogram, Official Publication of the American Cryptogram Association. Each Letter Is Represented by Another Letter, But Always the Same Letter Throughout. Asterisk Denotes Proper Name.

might seem a desirable thing, from a puzzler's viewpoint at least, freak words are not advocated, merely because of a desire to complete the missing sixty-fourth of an eight-letter word square.

Puzzling is a hobby with "The Krewe." And though they may sit up half the night poring through ponderous dictionaries, or make innumerable trips to public libraries to browse through countless reference books in their search for the "elusive," formality is unknown among the members. Not a high hat is to be found. This may be due in part to the fact that all members assume *noms de plume*, and by these they are addressed in correspondence, and at convention time. Real names are forgotten.

A six-foot teacher from Canada is addressed as "Tweedledee," while a husky 200-pound railroad executive from Baltimore is known as "Miss Fitts." A hasty glance through the Puzzler's Directory discloses Abie Ghinner and Simp L. Ton, along with The Gink, Novice, and Dubious, while such ardent puzzlers as D. C. Ver, Kee Pon, Ike N. Wynne, I. Will Duit, I. D. Cipher, and Madda Boutem match wits with none other than Enigma, Whiz Dum, Hood Wink, T. Hinker, Yesano, Awl Wrong, and Y. Knott.

Some *noms* are descriptive, and it is not too hard to guess the occupations of N. Jineer, Amanovlettus, or I. Tappa Ke. And regardless of any possible significance, who could be formal with such folks as Hokus Spokus, Lazy Bones, Maine-Iac, Miss N. Link, Sit E. Dude, N. O'boby, Nutmeg, or P. Nut?

Puzzle Nuts? No! The only nuts to be found at a puzzle convention are "Nuts to Crack," and of such there will be a bountiful supply.

What sort of "nuts" do these puzzlers puzzle over? And what sort of a "nut-cracker" do they use? Recent issues of the Enigma, official organ of the League, would seem to indicate that Puzzledom finds interest in all sorts of perplexities, for it contains examples of squares, diamonds, pyramids, rhomboids, octagons, hexagons, heptagons, decagons, hexdecagons, icosahedrons—and many other geometrical shapes upon which the formist group build their tricky words. More than 50 years ago, when but a lad of nine, Dan. D.

Lyon—never mind his other name—under the guidance of his mother used to solve the numericals in the New York Witness. Form puzzles were his pet hobby, and he was delighted to see in type his first attempt at what puzzlers call a four-letter word square:

STAR
TAPE
APES
REST

Thumbing his way through many dictionaries enabled this veteran puzzler in later years to dash off diamonds of this character with little more effort:

C
COO
COMPS
POOPETS
PAMPARATO
PAUPERATING
COMPARATIVELY
COOPERATIVENESSES
COMPARATIVENESSES
OPERATIVENESSES
STATIVENESSES
STIVENESSES
ONENESSES
GLESSES
YSESSES
SES
S

Would you try your hand at the simple problem of squaring a circle? It can be accomplished by filling in the remainder of the square below so that words will read the same, across and downwards:

CIRCLE
I
R
C
L
E

While form puzzles occupy the interest of a large group in the league, the flattists—champions of the charades, transposals, deletions, rebuses, and anagrams—contribute their part in the task of puzzling a puzzler. And how they do enjoy puzzling one another! It's as much fun, they find, to weave a net for their fellow puzzlers as it is to untangle the mesh that has been woven for their own capture. One type of puzzle that has received much attention is the rebus. Poetically called the "riddle's dearest son," it is first met within the

Car B

hieroglyphs of the Phœnicians and Egyptians, and from the former our modern alphabet is derived. In pictorial form rebuses are very popular. Letter rebuses today occupy the ingenuity of the members of the National Puzzlers' League, and in the following example the two letters give a clue to the missing word:

UD

What makes old Sherlock Holmes so blue? He has not yet the clue.

The position of the "U near the D" gave "Unearthed" as the solution. The same study of the position of the two letters below, and their relation to one another gave "A Peal of Thunder" as the answer:

P
H

A bit difficult to understand? Let's tear it apart and we see A "Pe" aloft, H under. A little respacing of the letters and the solution is apparent.

The next rebus represents a five-letter word:

ALALALALALALALALALALALALAL

Now this one is simple

And easy to cop—

See who is the first one

To come out "on top."

If you are obliged to "give up" then turn to the "Over the Editor's Desk" column in next week's weekly Magazine Section for the answer.

While rebuses tax the puzzling ability of many a puzzler, it is the anagram that holds, deservedly, one of the highest ranks among the puzzleistic fraternity. To the average person, "anagrams" is a letter game—played during childhood days—and of late dusted off and brought to light again. Among real puzzlers, however, an anagram is more than a mere juggling of letters to form

a word or phrase. The letters of a given word or phrase must be so transposed as to form a word or phrase having a meaning similar to that of the original.

Perhaps one of the simplest examples of this transposition is that composed by a veteran puzzler who changed "the eyes" to "they see." Another puzzler submits that his extraction of "every cent paid me" at the foot of a bill of sale would be acceptable in the highest court of the land as the equivalent of "received payment."

Letter juggling, however, is not entirely confined to anagrams, and we find among the transpositions the word "mountaineer" from "enumeration," and if you'd like to do a little juggling, see how many five-letter words you can evolve from

A E L S T

It takes skill, too, to so transpose the letters in that word "takes" as to form five other five-letter words, and you should feel pretty "chesty" if you find, without too much labor, another six-letter word composed from the letters in that word. Having fun? Then it is with some "trepidation" that the juggling of the letters in this 11-letter word is left with you. How long will it take you to form another word?

If all the time expended by countless thousands in trying to form one word from the letters in the words "new door" were put to some useful occupation, there's no telling what might have been gained. And yet, what greater gain can one experience than from the study of words and their meanings?

Palindromes—words or phrases which read the same when spelled forwards or backwards—have long held interest. With the word "noon" as an example,

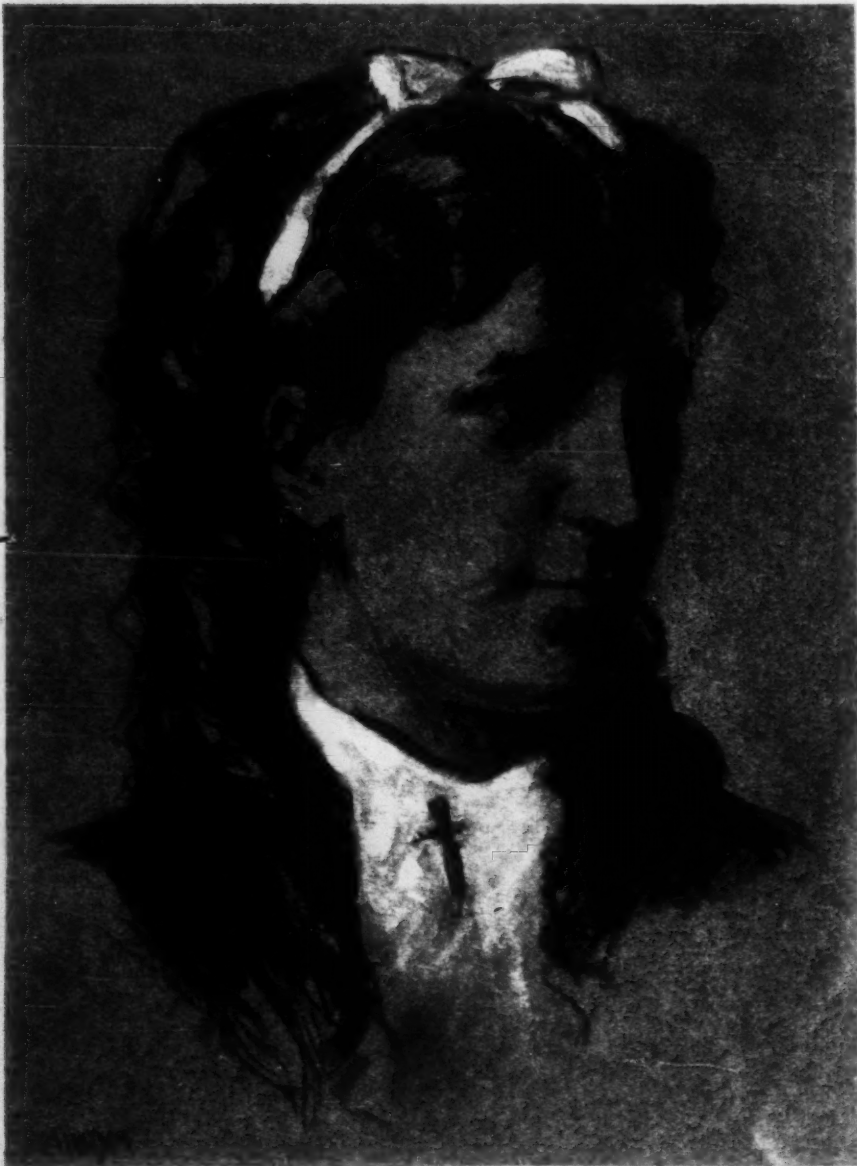
(Continued on Page 15)



Louisa Alcott's Sister May

She Said Things With a Brush; Illustrated Louisa's Books, Copied European Masters on a Tip Table or Bread Board, and Saved Her Creative Impulse for Concord Scenes

By Dorothy Adlow



MAY ALCOTT

Illustration by Dwight C. Sturges

FIXED IN THE surroundings which nourished her fancy, Louisa Alcott wrote; May painted and fled the roost. In their day, whoever put brush to canvas had an irresistible longing for European shores, where there were teachers, traditions and the appropriate environment. One could not get far in Concord, Mass. For an artist it was provincial, lacking museums, ateliers, and salons. There was no interchange of ideas on the subject of the graphic arts, and it was a question whether artistic accomplishment was encouraged wholeheartedly. People were inclined to be skeptical, unless pictures were pretty and moralistic. No great pictures had yet been painted to inspire, nor had an aesthetic been evolved to evaluate. Americans were still in the British tradition, more eloquent with pen than with brush.

May Alcott was a happy creature, loving nature and art and life. Her gifts were moderate, but they were beautifully expended to enrich the unpretentious life of the Alcott household. She copied a Raphael on a tip table, inscribed a window panel in her bedroom, took to poker sketching, painted a bouquet on the wall, for want of means to purchase a real one. Her art was a companionable accomplishment, amusing, capricious, communicating. She did not regard it sanctimoniously; wherever she was, she painted or sketched; she was not fussy; she could unleash her imagination on a scrap of paper, a letter, a doorway, or bread board. The depictions came off naturally and assumed the vivacity of the maker. She was capable of undertaking a meticulous piece of work of miniature character, and then

she could turn to the briskly sketched pen-and-wash.

Probably the best schooling May had was in copying directly from the Italian masters and from her favorite, J. W. M. Turner. Americans gone abroad found the masters overwhelming. They set out to copy one great work after another, and many became so completely enmeshed in the complexities, and so hopelessly humble about their own abilities, that they never succeeded in extricating themselves from the influences. Panels at Concord show May's enthusiasm for saints and cherubs and Madonnas she had seen, but marked above all others was her adoration of the Englishman.

At the time May was abroad, new and revolutionary tendencies in the arts were sprouting in Paris. French art was a battle ground; there were the defiant Realists and the ravishing Romantics; and the Impressionists were displaying their brand of audacity. Whoever entered the conflict had his share of excitement. Few Americans did—at best they stood on the side lines.

In New England, William Morris Hunt had engendered an affection for the poetic homespun of Jean François Millet. Even Emerson had grown enthusiastic over the humanitarian Frenchman, with an eye probably on moral rather than aesthetic import. But May was devoted above all to her Turner, and her love was deepened by knowledge.

Her copies of some of his more diaphanous subjects still hang on the walls at Concord. To the unschooled eye they seem deceptively close to the author. Even Ruskin paid May a fine compliment on her gift for copying



ALCOTT HOUSE, CONCORD, MASS.

The Old Homestead Where May and the Other Little Women Grew Up

Turner (Ruskin who had extolled his fellow countryman far beyond his due). He had seen her at work in the National Gallery.

Sister Louisa wrote, in "Little Women," "Turner appeared in tempests of blue thunder, orange lightning, brown rain and purple clouds with a tomato-colored splash in the middle which might be the sun, or a buoy, a sailor's shirt, or King's robe, as the spectator pleased." Louisa, too, had her playful thrust at Impressionism.

Within small compass, May had a style marked for its clarity. She could distribute figures in space; the forms, the light, the perspective she manipulated with ease and understanding. She could capture an agreeable likeness. She was interested in man and nature, in decoration and amusing trifles. Her copies reveal a good eye, and sensibility. Naturally they demanded subordination, for in copying one is more the craftsman than creator. The impulse to create must be restrained.

May let loose, however, in her Concord

sketches and illustrations. Her own inventiveness cropped up. When she drew a tree, it was with a sense of the distinguishing characteristics, the manner of growth, the texture and density of foliage. The closer she came to living things, the more spirited her reaction. In detachment she was likely to become remote, and unreal. She was like many women with a literary gift, who are at their best when writing a letter. They know the mold into which they are pouring their thoughts and consequently feel free and spontaneous.

May Alcott's art was more attractive, for it was personal and domestic. She illustrated for her sister, adorned the homestead, cajoled, annotated, moralized in her small vignettes. She never pretended that art was life. Her resolve, Louisa writes, was "to be an attractive and accomplished woman, even if she never became a great artist." How helpful that ideal would prove to women who take too seriously to brush and pigment!



Courtesy of Mrs. F. Alcott Pratt

ONE OF HER BRISK PEN SKETCHES

Among the New Books

Young Folks in Succession

The Balliols, by Alec Waugh. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. \$2.50.

SOME OF THE FRUITS of Alec Waugh's prolific pen are serious, others amusing. To the former category belongs "The Balliols," wherein Mr. Waugh has set out to picture the economic and social changes that England has known in the last 30 years—changes so swift that a half decade does what a half century used to do. Mr. Waugh's undertaking, which might have been put in the form of an historical exposition, or a series of essays, he has chosen to perform as several other British writers have done, by means of a novel that embraces several generations. The difference in his novel is that, so swift have been the changes, his generations are not those from father to son and grandson, but are represented by the brothers and sisters of a single family.

Lucy Balliol, the eldest child of Edward Balliol, managing director of Peel & Hardy, and his wife Jane, was just reaching young womanhood when the women's suffrage movement had arrived at its militant stage. For her the Cause was engrossing, mainly because her beloved Aunt Stella was one of the leaders. Lucy threw herself into it with a reckless gesture that all but cost her life, then subsided into placid matrimony. The next generation is represented by Lucy's brother Hugh, hardly a year out of Oxford when the World War began. His was the war generation, which either did not come back from France or came back like Hugh, with a glorious record, a wound, and a nucleus of bad habits. Hugh was a loss, to himself and to society.

The third generation is represented by another brother, Francis, too young to serve in the war but growing up under the shadow of it, neglected by his elders, who were too much occupied with what was going on in the world to think much about him, and developing into a selfish opportunist. Last of all is Helen, who was six years old in 1914, could only faintly remember the declaration of war, but grew up in a society metamorphosed by it. In Mr. Waugh's arrangement, Helen, representative of the present generation, is faced with the question, "What next?" For her sister Lucy there had been the Cause, for Hugh the war, for Francis a confused attempt to pull together a world that seemed to be disintegrating. For Helen there was no immediate objective. She wanted to do something with her life, but she had no goal. Mr. Waugh, without really proving his point by the conduct of his characters, says that he thinks the function of this present generation of young people is to bridge the conflict between Georgian and late Victorian England, by denying the standards of their immediate predecessors and turning for guidance to a generation that those predecessors disavowed; but seriously, in a matter-of-fact way without romanticism, accepting the risks of their own day and hour. "A Victorian stone in a Georgian setting," the author calls Helen, and his opinion is worth thinking about, in spite of being inadequately presented. Hopefully he insists, that "To build a sanctuary you must destroy a sanctuary."

With these Balliols there are others: their parents who saw all those changes, the Aunt Stella who as a practical and preëminent suffragist was the

most incurable romantic of them all; and Ruth, another daughter coming between Hugh and Francis—a spontaneous young person who threw her cap over the windmill once the year before the war, in a protest against surviving Victorianism, and then settled down to combine "fortitude with delicacy."

"The Balliols" is an ambitious undertaking, more like "Tropic Seed" than any other of Mr. Waugh's novels. The effort to fashion a plot after the pattern of a social and economic revolution is perhaps too self-consciously carried out. The novelist might better have confined himself to showing how the Balliols felt and did, without so definitely explaining what he means to have them typify.

He prepares the stage for the entrance of his characters admirably, and at times he tells his story vividly, with a memorable account of a young suffragist undergoing her first hunger strike and a delightful school-



EUGENE L. RAY, EVANSTON
MELVILLE J. AND FRANCES HERSKOVITS
Co-Authors of "Rebel Destiny." New York: Whittlesley House, McGraw-Hill Book Company. (Reviewed July 25.)

room chapter that is reminiscent of his first novel, "Loom of Youth." At other times, he just falls short of making us believe that his characters really feel with any intensity what he says they feel.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

To Feel, or to See, the East

One's Company, by Peter Fleming. London: Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d.

Red Road Through Asia, by Bosworth Goldman. London: Methuen. 12s. 6d.

READERS OF MODERN travel books will have noticed the decadence of the full-blooded romantic traveler. Ashamed of a romanticism grown stale and old-fashioned, he now derides the bread by which he lives. For this turn to derision, his material has a certain responsibility—the shortage of unknown places, the encroachment of civilization upon the primitive or ancient, turning the primeval forest into a tinstrewn suburb and the cultured court into the mediocrity of a publicity bureau. The writer of Mr. Fleming's kind is driven to satire. The corruption of capitalist politics throughout the world, and the ignorant oppression of Communist politics, are alike grotesque.

There was a time when, if there were oppression, corruption, and humbug in the East, they were at least of the kind native to the place and had a certain native color and tradition. Now that tradition has been ostentatiously abandoned. The westerner is shocked to hear his own ideas glibly returned to him after being thoroughly hollowed of all meaning. "Wang-tao," with which Mr. Fleming makes great play and which he heard on all hands in Manchukuo, is a good example. Translated it means Benevolent Rule, but has been turned into the automatic response to every uncomfortable question.

It is embarrassing to find the inscrutable East making a thorough investigation of western ideas and men, and then thoughtfully deciding that Mr. Pecksniff provides the most inspiring and characteristic model.

Of course, the satirical and "debunking" attitude of Mr. Fleming palls quickly, because it is self-destructive. He is always most impressive when he is serious and when the breeziness has died down. He is pretty serious, for example, in Jehol; as serious as needs be on a punitive expedition with Japanese troops in a bandit-infested area, and again on a more exciting journey to the Communist front. Under his persiflage, there runs a firm current of realistic and

informative observation unspoiled by any delusion, only too common among journalists, that continents are hanging on his words.

In contrast with Mr. Fleming's "One's Company," Mr. Goldman's "Red Road Through Asia" deals with a traveler's essential concerns, which are to find out what a country looks like and how its inhabitants live.

The capacity to describe day-to-day life and to discuss people's private preoccupations is rare. Mr. Goldman, with no great literary gifts, has, nevertheless, this important one. Skipping the

dull opening chapters to the point where the author sets off by river steamer from the Siberian timber port of Igarka on a journey down the Yenese River, the reader will soon be with the folks of the region, and will learn what they think and hear what they talk about.

The author's tour lay southward across Siberia and central Asia, through Bokhara and Batum to Constantinople. Beginning with a tolerant view of the Communist experiment, he came in the end to be maddened by the parrot-crying of continuous propaganda. His picture of Russia is indeed a depressing one, but it is varied and alive. He shows the decay of the remote towns, the misery of the peasants in the villages, the fatalism of those who see in a supposedly classless society, an official class accumulating privileges. In Siberia, however, the distance from Moscow has a good effect. It frees officials from fear of action, and work is done more expeditiously.

V. S. P.

Poetic Art on Both Sides

Poetry, Direct and Oblique, by E. M. W. Tillyard. London: Chatto & Windus. 8s. 6d.

PROFESSOR TILLYARD showed by his book on Milton that he was no "remote and ineffectual don," but a man with imagination. And like all thinkers gifted with this creative fire, he has now made a discovery remarkable for its simplicity, like Columbus's trick with the egg.

He begins with the simple proposition that a poem can have a direct "meaning," a significance; or an indirect one, an *arrière-pensée*. It sounds like an obvious truism; but as one sees Professor Tillyard applying this theory to an examination of English poetry, one discovers with astonishment and delight that he is revealing a very original and fruitful critical method.

Briefly put, his contention is that there are two kinds of poetry. The first is the poetry of statement. It says what it means, and its meaning is obvious; purport coincides geometrically with intention. He quotes an example from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," painting a picture of the village green. The second is the poetry of ulterior motive, where the purport is a reduction from an ampler meaning, the statement disguising a fuller and more generalized or systematic intention. One might almost say, therefore, that this is poetry based upon a pre-conceived idea; a philosophy.

The author confesses that his process is an arbitrary one. I

would go further and say that it is an impossible one, because no two minds will agree whether a given poem is direct or oblique; or whether an oblique poem reflects from a certain angle of obliquity. For instance, he gives Miss Sackville-West's "The Land" as an example of direct poetry. But to me it is impregnated with all sorts of obliquities of nostalgia, of deliberate purpose (such as the lamentation for the mechanization and industrialization of rural England), and so on.

The value of Professor Tillyard's division is not, therefore, in that division itself, but in the application of it. It acts like a catalytic agent in the laboratory, a neutral element or passenger to precipitate a useful analysis. It is that precipitation of Professor Tillyard's which is so useful. Again and again I have been moved to delight by his deductions, especially his historical deductions, his placing of poets in the anatomy of their time and in its articulation with the whole of English poetry.

R. C.

KEN-NAH MARKERS
CLIPS-POCKET-LIBRARY 1.00
READERS LARGE CLIPS 1.25
WITH 7 FOR SUNDAY SERVICE 1.50
UNIQUE POCKET 1.25
MARKERS LIBRARY 1.50
PASTELS-QUARTERLY HOLDER-LESSON MARKING SET 2.50
500
ERNEST MENARD KENNA
1254 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif.

Prosperous

Traders to the Navajos, by Frances Gillmor and Louisa Wade Wetherill. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$3.

WEST FROM GALLUP to the Grand Canyon and north to the Colorado line lies the country of the Navajos. It is a vast, desolate, forbidding country, subject to drought, blizzards, and rare but sometimes torrential rains; a country of monotonous dreariness, broken by sudden glimpses of towering crag, forest-covered mesa, gorgeous color, of startling cloud shadows, of a sky whose blue is the despair of painters. It is a country, too, of vanished peoples, and the home of a tribe of Indians that may truly be said to be prosperous. Their blankets, wool, silver work, and skins enable them to buy what they need from the outside world; and they live almost altogether on mutton and a little corn.

Into this country the Wades and the Wetherills, both second-generation pioneer families, migrated in the 1880's. In due course of time John Wetherill married Louisa Wade, and eventually the young couple became managers of a trading store, first at Ojo Alamo, later at Oljato. Mr. Wetherill became interested in the great communal houses which line the canyon walls; he began to explore, and he was foresighted enough to keep accurate data on his finds. He achieved a national reputation as a guide to exploring parties, he discovered Mesa Verde, and he headed the expedition that discovered the Rainbow Natural Bridge.

Mrs. Wetherill learned the Navajo language. She had courage, tact, initiative; and thus equipped, she won her way into the Navajo mentality. The Navajos call her Asthon Sosl, Slim Woman, when they do not call her The Little Mother of the Navajos.

K. C. K.

BIBLES Corresponding in binding with pocket editions of
Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy
6 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 1 inches
Morocco Binding
(plain or self-pronouncing pages)
Black . . \$5.00
Blue . . . \$6.00
Brown . . \$6.00

QUARTERLY containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English and Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish with English alternate pages.
\$1.00 a year, single copy 25c
Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Author Militant

Paul, His Heritage and Legacy, by Kirsopp Lake. New York: Oxford University Press. \$2.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS the lectures delivered by Professor Lake at Bryn Mawr College in 1932, and, as its title indicates, deals primarily with the contributions of the great Apostle to the transformation of the Jewish concept of early Christianity to its broader aspects. Professor Lake takes this opportunity to set forth his own interpretation of many of Paul's teachings, as to social customs and practices. And whether or not one agrees with the conclusions arrived at, as always is the case with this militant student of the early literature of Christianity, his views are set forth in a sparkling and arresting style.

Any adequate discussion of Paul's life would of necessity deal also with the Founder of Christianity, as well as the substance and effect of his ministry, and with the religious and racial background against which Christianity was projected. Accordingly, the lectures logically fall under three heads, namely: The Heritage, Paul, and The Legacy. In the first part Professor Lake deals with the fundamental religion of Israel and Judaism, and its influence upon early Christianity. Part two treats specifically Paul's relation to the Jews, his conversion and regeneration, to which is appended a somewhat philosophical discussion of inspiration and mysticism. Part three is devoted to a review of what Professor Lake considers the theological and psychological difficulties which confront the careful student of Paul's life.

There can scarcely be found, it seems, a better illustration of the methods which certain groups of modern Biblical scholars have adopted than is contained in this volume. For example, in his effort to depart from the commonly accepted, anthropomorphic concept of Deity, Professor Lake denotes God as the "totality of values," an expression, surely, which will meet with much more approval today than it would have met a half a century ago. And no doubt many will hold that this is progress in the right direction. The one essential, however, which Christianity demands, if its true import is to be gained and practiced, is spirituality. The purely intellectual and analytical attitude toward the Scriptures misses the very essence of the teachings of Christ Jesus and his potent Apostle.

There is much more to the problem of mysticism than is set

forth in this volume. Many Christians are convinced that a conscious unity between man and his Maker is a common experience for those who have grasped the true concept of Deity; and furthermore, that this experience results in a divine guidance for all who seek it with humility and understanding. There is well-established proof amounting even to certainty that Paul sought and gained this relationship with God. It is also equally

certain that without this consciousness of divine presence and protection it would not have been possible for him to accomplish his great work in taking to the Gentile world the essence of the Master's teachings. The volume is extremely thought-provoking, even though it seems to ignore what many find in Paul's life, that is, an example almost without precedent of what can be accomplished through whole-hearted reliance based upon an understanding of God.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Ferguson at College



MacGREGOR JENKINS

Sons of Ephraim, by MacGregor Jenkins. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.

WHEN HE ASSERTS that any normal boy seeing Williams College would determine to get his education there, Mr. MacGregor Jenkins says what thousands of enthusiastic alumni from other colleges will insist could only apply to their respective alma maters. Mr. Jenkins has written fondly of Williams, recording history and tradition, and remembering American interest in whatever is first. For we learn that Williams was the first college to found a natural history society, first to sponsor a scientific expedition, and first to erect a gymnasium on an American campus. He enumerates many personal experiences, follows the career of a presumably average undergraduate of the 1930's and rationalizes the actions of his young friend.

Callow young Ferguson arrives at Williams with appropriate awe, finds a hero to emulate, attains sophomore superiority, plays pranks, participates in "bull-sessions," joins a fraternity, goes out for athletics, falls in and out of love occasionally, and in all these is the typical collegian. But he is no longer average when he successfully arbitrates over the misdemeanors of three students, is one of 16 invited into the select society of the Gargoyles, becomes active in dramatics, a member of Student Council, managing editor of the Record, scores the winning touchdown against traditional rivals in the last football game of his senior year, and at commencement is class marshal.

It is perhaps as well that Ferguson does represent the unusual student, for through him

we see the more serious and purposeful life that collegians can enjoy along with their fun. The author can philosophize about "Frog" where there would be much less to work with in the obvious reactions of the average college man. A potential freshman should find in this book a challenge to develop his best qualities and make his four years at college worth while. Throughout the volume Mr. Jenkins exhibits a high and gratifying faith in the advancing generation and a healthy and interested knowledge of young people.

K. I. W.

Modernism From China

Travels of a Chinese Poet, Tu Fu, by Florence Ayscough. Vol. II, A. D. 759-770. London: Jonathan Cape. 21s.

BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED, this volume, with careful reproductions of etchings by Lucille Douglass, brings to a conclusion the autobiography of a Civil Servant who flourished 1200 years ago.

It is a record of sophistication. It confesses the inmost heart of a man gradually wearying of a world which he sees as a decadent civilization past its best. He mourns that he has been born too late in the passage of time. The world is too old; it knows too much; it has written and spoken too much; it is satiated with experience; it is blasé and bored; it believes in nothing; it is tired out, cynical, indifferent.

The first volume published by Mrs. Ayscough covered the period from Tu Fu's birth in A. D. 712, to the autumn of A. D. 759, when he retired from office as magistrate. During that time he passed through childhood and youth to a busy maturity in which he played an active part in the sophisticated life of the capital, Shensi (the present-day Sian).

The Empire was then ruled by Ming Huang, the Bright Emperor, who was a monarch comparable to Louis XIV of France, a magnificent figurehead directed by a courtesan of genius.

In A. D. 756, however, a rebellion was followed by the ascension of the Emperor Su Tsung. Tu Fu held office as censor under this monarch, but managed to offend him and was degraded in rank. He was sent as a minor official to a provincial town where the new régime was still insecurely established, and thus the highly civilized headquarters-man, connoisseur of life, and exquisite master of the refinements of peace-time culture, had to face the grim actualities of civil war, drought, and famine.

He found the task too wearisome. It was like chopping wood with a razor. So at the age of 47 he retired from office, and set out with his family toward the West. The new volume now published opens at this point in his career.

The book is Mrs. Ayscough's distillation of 15 volumes written by the poet-pensioner during the

period of his retirement, which lasted to the close of his career in A. D. 770.

Tu Fu expresses his reactions to disillusionment in a verse-form that, as Mrs. Ayscough confesses, is incredibly difficult to render into English. She has attempted it by a method not dissimilar to the technique of the imagist poets who flourished in England just before the war. They attempted to express their moods and thoughts by a series of direct and dissociated images, just as the French pointillists in painting created their pictures by a cohesion of points of high light. The effect is disturbing to a reader educated in the flow and easy grammatical transition of English verse and prose. It is difficult to get a genuine aesthetic pleasure from these verbal snapshots. When Tu Fu begins the tale of his wanderings in this manner, we find our sympathies, at least in the early stages, left behind:

Among those who have played an outstanding part in the British courts during the last 50 years, no one has occupied a more distinguished place than Rufus Isaacs, Marquess of Reading. The conventional portrait of him drawn by Mr. Walker-Smith does little to dissipate the slight

chill that clings to the names of great and impeccable public figures whose outward attainments tend to hide from view their inward struggles. We never come to know Rufus Isaacs, the man; rather we follow with stately precision the ascending path of a Lord Chief Justice and Viceroy in the making.

But that path leads through much of absorbing interest. There is something for every taste in the detailed accounts of the various important cases in which Lord Reading figured either as counsel or as judge—among them the trial of Whitaker Wright, the "Titanic" investigation, the "Gaiety Girl" divorce case, the trial of Roger Casement for treason, the Sedons case, the defense of the King's honor in the famous libel case of 1911. Mr. Walker-Smith, himself a lawyer, has sufficient interest in the psychological and sociological significance of these cases to lift them above their purely sensational aspects, but at the same time he takes care not to drive away the general reader by an undue emphasis on legal technicalities and procedure.

The political activities of Lord Reading come in for a certain amount of discussion, and some interesting sidelights are thrown on British politics of the last three or four decades. But Mr. Walker-Smith never succeeds in fusing the various events of his hero's life into a significant whole. They remain separate items, like the individual cases in which Lord Reading figured.

It is a biography that a lawyer might well write—ably assembled and written, extremely subtle in analysis, eloquent at times in a rather purple way, persuasive in its presentation of the author's point of view, catholic in its interests and extensive in the knowledge displayed, but lacking the rounded proportions and warmth of real life. The task of the biographer, in so far as he is more than a mere chronicler, is to see life steadily and see it whole. Such an ability is infrequently found in conjunction with the departmentalized acuteness of the legal vision.

ROBERT PEEL

"Troubles"

Legion of the Rearguard, by Francis Carty. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.

OPINIONS ON THE SUBJECT of Ireland have cooled, tempers have lessened, and hatreds have dissolved. The "troubles" there seem now like ancient history. In view of this, it is interesting to read dispassionately an account of the civil war that followed the signing of the treaty with England. "Legion of the Rearguard" is written by a young man who remained with the so-called Republican Army, who thought De Valera a noble and courageous leader, but who was able at the same time to admire the treaty signatories and the Free State personalities.

Mr. Carty has a pleasant, even style; and his descriptions of actual events and of real people and the peculiar and trying personal problems of the guerrilla fighter are good. His account, too, of the historic Dail meeting when De Valera endeavored to substitute Document No. 2 for the treaty, is doubtless accurate. Nor is his story too political.

There is a pleasing personal note; and the numerous characters, though they are only sketched in, are alive. Notwithstanding omission of the Free State side of the controversy, this is a very fair picture of the time, told without rancor and with a sense of proportion.

E. M. P.

Published September 13

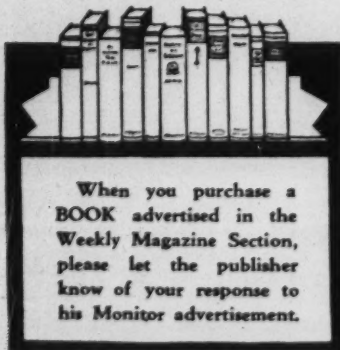
How to Understand Your Bible Better

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

A volume which will be a veritable treat to anyone who wants to know and understand his Bible from a practical, educational or cultural standpoint.

At all bookstores—\$1.00 postpaid

W. A. WILDE COMPANY
Publishers



When you purchase a BOOK advertised in the Weekly Magazine Section, please let the publisher know of your response to his Monitor advertisement.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on Saturday of each week.

GREETING CARDS
With Religious Sentiments
Appealing to Monitor Readers
TEN HAND-COLORED DESIGNS
ON PARCHMENT FOLDERS
Satisfaction Guaranteed
\$1.00 Postpaid in U.S.A. 25¢ extra foreign
BRADLEE Publishers • 466 Lexington St.
WALTHAM, MASS. U.S.A.



ENROLLMENT DAY

Wide World

... Back to School

(Continued from Page 4)

ready educated in their own language the problem is still different. These men and women, who reached the university before they came to America, may still be lacking in English. They do not come to school for more information or knowledge but to learn how to say what they already know, in the new medium of English. They recognize their handicap, for, strangely enough, if they cannot express well what they know in the language of the country, the natives invariably discount the amount of their knowledge.

A teacher in a group like this very soon finds that her horizon needs broadening into the realm of international relations. These people follow the changes in the European political map. They can discuss foreign affairs with a certain first-hand knowledge and they need a well-informed teacher.

A sympathetic attitude toward these foreign-born is indispensable in a teacher in this rela-

tively new profession. She must broaden her horizon of interest far beyond the state and county surrounding her birthplace. Having heard so many experiences of these men and women from beyond the sea she has quite a changed impression of them.

The Greek, for instance, who flops pancakes in the restaurant window, she recalls as the one from the Isle of Cyprus who knows volumes of Greek philosophy. But he must flip the American breakfast disk until he can tell what he knows in his new American language. Until then he may appear very ignorant to customers who have not heard his story.

Many life histories like this one develop a feeling of tolerance and generosity in the teacher. She gets a world-wide outlook, a non-provincial view. She must recognize the value of the experience through which most of her pupils have passed and she must lay hold of an unlimited amount of patience.

The Swedish Way

Sweden, more perhaps than any other nation, has great faith in the power of education to reform popular habits, a faith that is perhaps not wholly justified if the word education is taken in the too restricted sense of instruction. The cultural work accomplished, however, in this small northern country, is worthy of admiration. Two important organizations, the study circles of the Good Templars' order and of the Central Cultural Association of the Labor Party, have had a far-reaching influence on workers.

If, during the last 50 years, the consumption of alcoholic beverages in Sweden has fallen to a mere fraction of the former amount, it is largely because other pleasures than those of the public house have been brought within the reach of the masses. Many of the young people now spend the long winter evenings discussing with their friends at the circle the actual problems of the day, or in reading standard scientific or literary works.

This indirect method of combating alcoholism has been supplemented by the development of direct temperance instruction. Not only has the state introduced special teaching on this subject in the schools, publishing also excellent manuals and charts to aid the teacher in explaining to his pupils the individual and social effects of alcohol, but every year it makes a

substantial grant to the Central Association for temperance teaching to enable it to organize special training courses for teachers, lasting from five to six days, when the different phases of the alcohol problem are discussed by eminent specialists. For teachers in normal schools longer courses are organized every year in the university town of Upsala or in Stockholm. The state also subsidizes courses for leaders of temperance societies and even local lectures organized by these societies on condition that they be given by competent speakers.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Minorities . .

The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read carefully the letters in "Over the Editor's Desk," published in the Weekly Magazine Section for July 3 over the signatures, respectively, of Josef Hanč and W. H. Dawson. It would, perhaps, be regarded as unnecessary for me to enter into this discussion, save for the purpose of clarifying it. The issue is actually much more important to Americans than is realized. Czechoslovakia, today, is the outstanding believer in American ideals of democracy. Czechoslovakia, of all the European states, has shown since 1918 the sincerest attachment to a genuine European peace. Today, Czechoslovakia, under its President, whose American-mindedness everyone concedes, is striving to protect itself against the advance of reaction. We owe it to Czechoslovakia that all attacks upon her from any source are carefully scrutinized in the light of accepted facts.

Among these accepted facts is not the statement that there were over a million Hungarians annexed to Czechoslovakia. Those with whom I worked on the Inquiry of the State Department in 1918, under the leadership of Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge, had no delusions as to the accuracy of the Austro-Hungarian census. The faith that Mr. Dawson seems to have in the figures given out under that census would be touching were it not a serious matter. On the other hand, the statements by Mr. Dawson concerning the Czechoslovak census of 1921 will not bear the scrutiny of the impartial investigator. Mr. Dawson indulges in too many sweeping statements. That census "from first to last" was not "manipulated for political purposes." Neither was it "cynically falsified" for any end whatsoever. Already another Englishman of Hungarian proclivities has made a vicious attack upon the Czechoslovak censuses and his statements have been published in full by the Central European Observer. No one studying the number of that Journal containing the articles upon the Revision controversy (see CEO, Dec. 18, 1933) can hardly escape the conclusion that the attacks upon the Czechoslovak census have been at least 90 per cent refuted and that, in the case of the other 10 per cent, there is grave doubt as to any real irregularities.

On the other hand, in comparing the statements of Dr. Hanč with those of Mr. Dawson, impartial observers will have to admit that Dr. Hanč's contention in regard to the raising of the mass of education is distinctly proved. Had Dr. Hanč allowed himself to

write as extensively as Mr. Dawson has done, he could easily have cited accepted facts to prove that contention. As it is, every student of Central European affairs knows how the education of the Slovaks was kept down just so far as possible by the Hungarian Government. Dr. Hanč did not cite the fact that in the sections of the present Czechoslovakia that were able, thanks to the economic position that Bohemia held, to successfully maintain a fight for cultural autonomy, that section itself held the palm for literacy in the whole Austro-Hungarian empire. It is probably true that there are more educated Magyars in Slovakia than there are educated Slovaks at the present time. Yet the Slav population is rapidly gaining the same advantages that the Czechs won for themselves before the war and the day is at hand when the superciliousness of the Hungarians toward the Slovaks ("Tot nem ember") will be made even more ridiculous than it is today. Even today it takes considerable "nerve" for any Hungarian sympathizer to attack Czechs because the Slovaks are still behind the Hungarians as a mass. It may seem unfair to look upon Mr. Dawson as a Hungarian sympathizer. Yet he betrays over and over again the sources of his arguments. The use of purely Magyar statistics and names, the revival of arguments seen in every Hungarian pamphlet since the war, arguments that have grown shopworn in the last 15 years, characterize their user as undoubtedly leaning, and leaning hard, toward the Magyar aristocracy.

Mr. Dawson's animadversions on the American Slovaks need to be squarely met. Anyone making such statements should have taken the trouble to learn the real situation in Slovakia and the real relation of the American-residing Slovaks to those in the old country. He might have found out how many Slovaks returned to their homeland as soon as it was healthy for them to do so.

It has seemed to me as if many writers purposely allowed themselves to make provocative statements, relying on the too-well-known fact that the correction very rarely overtakes the work of the original, erroneous statement. It is also true that Mr. Dawson puts men like Dr. Hanč in a disagreeable position. It is galling to let such misstatements as those made by Mr. Dawson go by without contradiction; on the other

hand, reply is merely branded as "officious." The only way to make the publication of such erroneous statements less common is for those who are not personally interested in either side of the controversy, but who have some regard for historical accuracy, to express themselves emphatically on the real facts. That is my chief excuse for inserting myself, even slightly, into this discussion. On these questions I am quite ready to agree in substance with the statements of Dr. Hanč and to disagree in letter and in spirit with practically all of those made by Mr. Dawson.

ARTHUR I. ANDREWS,
Chairman, collaborators for the United States of the Commission on Constitutions of the International Committee on Historical Sciences.
Arlington, Mass.

Centenary Collegiate Institute

A 50-acre campus, beautiful buildings, a congenial atmosphere, kindly leadership, social activities, sports, a fine academic program and the happy unfeigned character and abilities. 50 miles from New York. 61st year.
Preparatory School and Junior College (transfer privileges)
Robert J. Trevor, President
Address Box M-6, Hackensack, New Jersey

EDGEWOOD PARK

JUNIOR COLLEGE GREENWICH, CONN.
FOR YOUNG WOMEN. Junior College courses: 1. Two years of standard college. 2. Two-year elective cultural diploma course. 3. Special courses: Secretarial, Home Economics, Kindergarten, Speech, Journalism, Advertising, Art, Music—piano, voice, violin. College Preparatory. All sports. Riding. Moderate rates. Catalog, M. H. Reaser, Ph.D., Box 8, Greenwich, Conn.

Fornachon Hall

Highly individualized training of girls 4-14 and boys 4-10 under sympathetic faculty. Atmosphere of refined home. Carefully prepared meals. Art studio, dramatics, dancing, music. One hour from New York. Payments monthly. Catalog, Louise V. Carr, Ed.D., B.S., Prin., Ridgewood, N. J.

NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY

One of the oldest girls' schools at the National Capital, and one of the most thoroughly equipped to be found. Invites your inspection. Junior College and High School courses to meet every requirement. Illustrated catalogue sent upon request.
BOX M FOREST GLEN, MARYLAND



School work is FUN!

Remarkable as it may seem, this is the voluntary statement of Betty, age nine, whose mother expresses regret that she had not known of the Calvert home courses several years ago.

Calvert training is equivalent to that of best private schools, and in many respects has advantages which no other school can truly claim.

Calvert School Facts for Parents

1. Gives complete education in your home to children 4 to 12 years old.
2. Provides rich cultural background.
3. Starts with Kindergarten. First Grade to High School in six years.
4. Enables children to work at speed best suited to ability.
5. Provides all text-books, materials and full instructions.
6. Personal, helpful guidance by letter.
7. Thousands of pupils all over world.
8. Priced surprisingly low.
9. May be started at any time.
10. Special rates for groups.

In the interest of better schooling for your child, write now for full information.

CALVERT SCHOOL
48 E. Tuscany Road, Baltimore, Md.

Please send me full information.

Name.....
Address.....
Child's Age.....



Principia students are housed in small groups, but have their meals in one central dining room. There are six dormitories for women and six for men. Photograph shows a college men's room in Sarah Howard House.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898

Saint Louis, Missouri

Coeducational

Senior College

Junior College

Upper School

Lower School

SELF-DISCIPLINE

Cultivation of the abiding resources of happiness is emphasized at MAROT JUNIOR COLLEGE. I will gladly refer you to parents—readers of the Monitor—whose daughters attend this college. Campus and farm of 120 acres. All sports activities. Send for booklet.

Mary L. Marot, President

Marot Junior College
Thompson, Conn.

Rock for the Farms

A marked increase in world consumption of phosphate rock fertilizer reflects renewed confidence in agriculture, particularly in the United States and central and eastern Europe. World consumption of this fertilizer during

1933 totaled 8,140,000 metric tons, an increase of 1,300,000 metric tons as compared with the preceding year. Approximately 550,000 tons of the increase was accounted for by the United States and the remaining 750,000 tons by exports from producers throughout Europe.

European production increased from 300,000 tons to 760,000 tons, of which 676,000 tons were produced in Soviet Russia. Approximately 276,000 tons of Russia's production was exported, marking that country's first appearance as an important exporter of phosphate rock.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIRECTORY

Automobiles

CADILLAC LA SALLE

Address Dealer Inquiries to
Cadillac Motor Car Co.
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

The 5 Most Talked About Motor Car Features of 1934

- Knee Action Wheels
- Shock Proof Steering
- 80 Horsepower—80 miles per hour
- Cable-Controlled Brakes
- Bodies by Fisher
- Chevrolet for 1934
- Chevrolet Motor Company
- Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Books

SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY

Distribution desired in English-speaking countries, through responsible firms employing canvassers. Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor since 1928. Past seller. Exclusive territory. The System Bible Company, 208 Alameda Rd., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.

Confectionery

PAGE & SHAW

"THE CANDY OF EXCELLENCE"
PAGE & SHAW
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U. S. A.

Food Products

C. F. MUELLER COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.
makers of

MUELLER'S

The World's Highest Quality
MACARONI PRODUCTS
Spaghetti, Egg Noodles, Elbow Macaroni, Cooked Spaghetti, etc.

JACOB'S WATER BISCUITS

(in airtight carton)
The Perfect Accompaniment of Cheese
High-Baked or Ordinary

W. & R. Jacob & Co. Ltd., Dublin and Liverpool.
Maxfield & McLeer, 90 West Broadway, New York City.
C. Gyde & Sons Ltd., 408-10 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

PRUDENCE FOODS

New England Home Quality
Ready to Heat and Eat

CORNER BEEF HASH BEEF STEW LAMB STEW

BEEF LOAF WITH GRAVY
Food Retailers, Wholesalers and Agents desiring information regarding these quality products should write

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

It will be greatly appreciated if those responding to advertisements in this group will make particular mention of the International Trade Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

WORLD CONTACTS are gained through advertising in this International Trade Directory. Manufacturers, exporters, importers, buying and selling agents contact a world-wide audience in 11,000 cities in 120 countries.

Are you selling something? The International Trade Directory offers a valuable service in making domestic or foreign contacts with merchants, bankers and others.

Are you a buyer? The International Trade Directory brings you in contact with desirable sources of marketable merchandise and with reliable services for properly transporting and facilitating the movement of merchandise.

Are you seeking market information? The Monitor's widespread organization may be able to render assistance in securing information regarding goods, markets, trade conditions, etc. Inquiries about this service may be made when an order for advertising is placed.

MONITOR ADVERTISING OFFICES IN U. S. A.

Boston, One, Norway Street
New York, 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
St. Louis, 1975 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, 408 Nat. Fidelity Life Bldg.
Miami, 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Seattle, 824 Skinner Bldg.
Los Angeles, 210 West 7th Street
San Francisco, 625 Market Street

MONITOR ADVERTISING OFFICES IN EUROPE

London, 1 and 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Paris, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Florence, Via Magenta 11
Berlin, Unter den Linden 59a
Geneva, 16 Rue du Mont Blanc

Food Products (Cont.)

KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes

The original Corn Flakes. Crisp and delicious. Kept oven-fresh and flavor-perfect by exclusive heat-sealed WAXTITE inner wrapping. Quality guaranteed. For information, address

KELLOGG COMPANY

Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.
Cable address Kelloggcorn

Household Products

OLD DUTCH CLEANSER

Cleans Quicker, Doesn't Scratch, Costs Less to Use
Made by

THE CUDAHY

PACKING COMPANY
Chicago, Ill.; Havana, Cuba; London, England; Sydney, Australia; Toronto, Ont., Canada
Cable address "Cudahy, New York"

PAINTS — VARNISHES ENAMELS

High grade products with a reputation for dependability since 1855

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

Paint and Varnish Division
P. O. Box 168 Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

WHITE KING

GRANULATED SOAP
Granulated for Convenience
—Condensed for Economy
FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD USE
Los Angeles Soap Co.
Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A.

Market Data

CHAIN AND DEPARTMENTAL STORES

In nearly all countries are large buyers on a cash basis. We can tell you lists of chain firms and large retail buyers in chief trades in:

CANADA GREAT BRITAIN FRANCE
GERMANY AUSTRALASIA DENMARK
SOUTH AFRICA ITALY NORWAY
SWEDEN SOUTH AMERICA

Tell us what you wish to sell and we will quote you for lists giving name, headquarters address, number of stores, etc.; lists are not sold for re-sale.

CANADIAN BUSINESS RESEARCH BUREAU
STERLING TOWER, 372 BAY STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

Petroleum Products

Gargoyle Mobiloil

"The World's Largest Selling Motor Oil"

and Its Quality Mate

Mobilgas

Products of

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

26 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

Shoes

"Created by Reed" MATRIX SHOES

with patented "Footprint in Leather" sole
Valuable franchises available in few open cities

Write to E. P. REED & COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Steamship Lines

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Fast Freight Service
from Pacific Coast Ports

Frequent Sailings

Latest Refrigeration Equipment
Only 5 days from California to Hawaii. Frequent sailings from San Francisco and Los Angeles provide almost continuous schedule to Honolulu, Hilo, Kahuli, Kapaeha, Port Allen, Ahukini.

Other sailings from Puget Sound and Portland to Honolulu, Port Allen, Kahuli, Mahukona, Hilo, Kapaeha.

Matson Navigation Company

535 Fifth Ave., New York; 230 North Michigan Ave., Chicago; 215 Market St., San Francisco; 730 S. Broadway, Los Angeles; 614 Second Ave., Seattle; 327 S. W. Pine St., Portland, Oregon.



NBC Photo

END OF THE TRAIL

Footwear That Fits

OXFORDS WORN BY American men have lost three-eighths of an inch in height in 10 years as ankles have filled out, following almost complete abandonment of high shoes. While manufacturers are building shoes to fit better than ever before, they are not entitled to all the credit for the snug fit at the top, according to Mr. Harry A. Torson, head of a Grand Rapids, Mich., shoe concern. Nature has cooperated in a wonderful manner, and made it easier for manufacturers to give perfect fits in oxfords.

Shoe consumption is not so great since motor travel became general. Each man, youth and boy now buys on the average of two pairs of shoes annually, compared with three pairs in the pre-automobile days. Shoe manufac-

turers, however, are gradually overcoming this decline by the production of sport shoes.

Most buyers do not know it, but their shoes are not mates. The right shoe, as a rule, is larger than the left. But that is not the reason why the right shoe wears out before the left one. Both are made of the same quality leather, but the right one gets harder wear than the left.

When a person gets under motion he steps off with his left foot. The right foot, however, gives the push off, and is used heavily to supply motive power in walking. And when he stops, it is the right foot which acts more or less as a brake. Then, too, the right shoe gets more wear in driving an automobile. It is used on the starter, accelerator and brake pedal.

Big Year for Leather

THE INTERNATIONAL leather trade increased in value by more than 15 per cent in 1933. Reliable estimates place the value of this trade for the year at \$95,597,000, of which total 65 per cent was accounted for by Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom and France. Although higher prices accounted for about 5 per cent of the increase, the actual volume of trade showed an expansion of more than 10 per cent.

Germany was the leading exporter of leather during 1933. Leather shipments from that country were valued at \$25,637,000 in 1933, an increase of \$2,726,000 over the previous year. Germany also purchased foreign leather last year valued at \$9,102,000, an increase of \$1,637,000 over the 1932 figure.

Despite increased competition, exchange restrictions, quotas and other artificial trade barriers, the United States continued as the second leading leather exporting country in 1933, selling more than \$13,778,800 worth of leather to foreign markets. This represented an increase of \$628,000 over foreign sales in the previous year. Leather imports into the United States in 1933 were valued at \$9,786,192 compared with \$6,846,578 in 1932.

The United Kingdom replaced France as the third largest leather exporter in 1933 with foreign sales valued at \$12,510,051, an increase of approximately \$4,800,000 over the previous year. The United Kingdom is also the largest importer of leather, this trade being valued at \$32,922,136, or \$9,385,284 over 1932. Much of

these imports are of semi-tanned hides and skins which are re-exported or fully tanned in England.

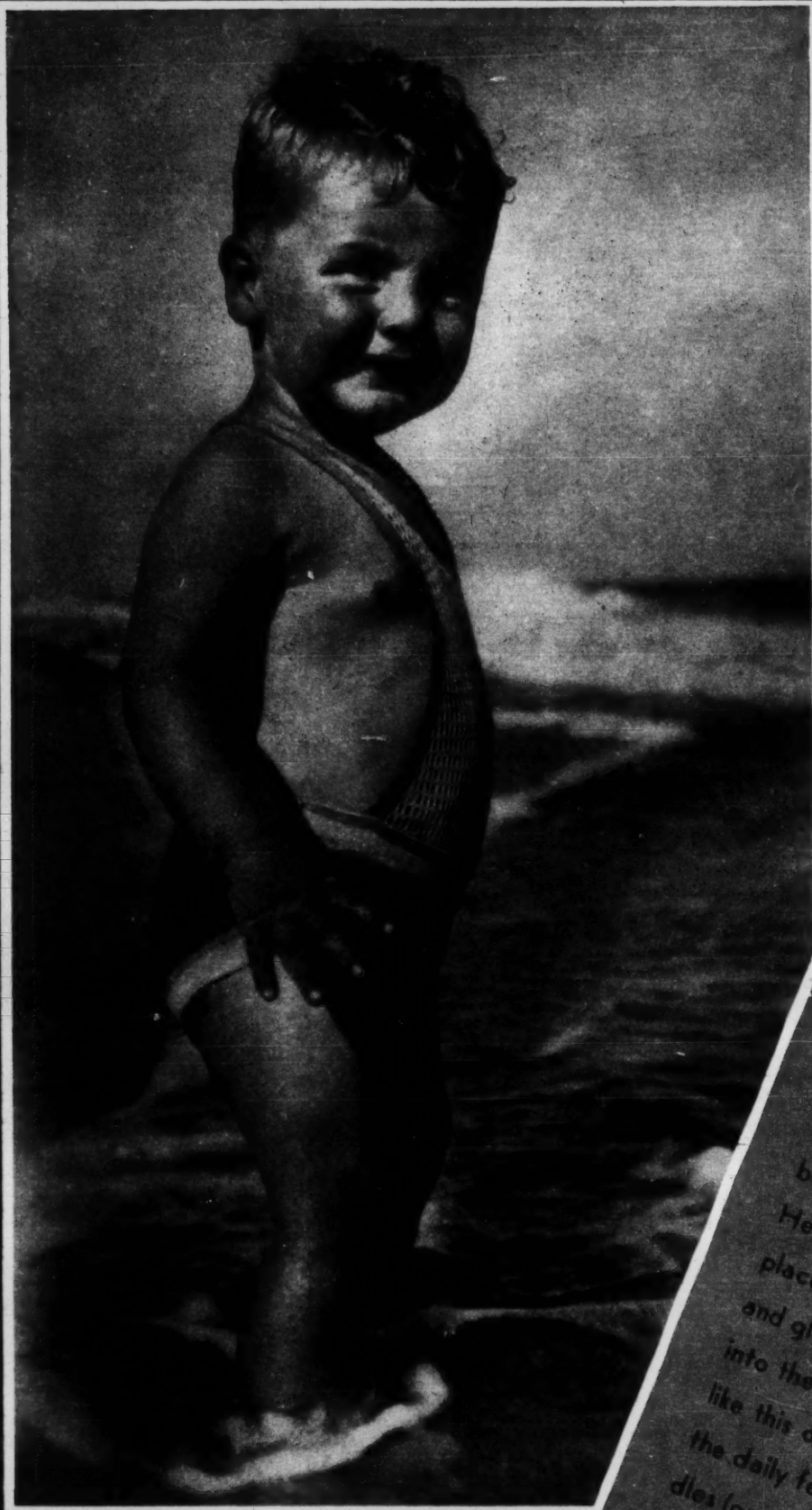
France dropped to fourth place as an exporter of leather with sales valued at \$10,211,700, an increase of but \$49,000 over the 1932 exports. Despite the fact that French imports of leather are on a quota basis, there was an increase in this trade of \$1,356,300, the 1933 imports reaching a value of \$5,718,000.

In Beauty's Name

Aided by favorable exchange and improved economic conditions in many foreign countries, United States exports of cosmetics and toilet preparations increased substantially during the first half of 1934. Overseas shipments were valued at \$2,445,000, as compared with \$1,975,000 for the first six months of last year, an increase of almost 24 per cent, and were approximately four times the value of imports of such products. Toilet soaps, including shaving creams, led the list with exports totaling \$640,000, an increase of 28 per cent to \$632,000, and creams and rouges, which increased 34 per cent to a total value of \$480,000. Other items of importance on the list of exports were manicure preparations and perfumes.

The Far East is becoming the United States' major sales area for such goods, particularly India, China, the Netherlands East Indies, and British Malaya. British India and the Philippine Islands are the first and second best markets.

TOR



"Come On
In---the
Water's
Fine!"

"COME, hurry up, you'll like it, too!" says this youngster, smiling at you. And that is just what WE say about The Christian Science Monitor. Here is a newspaper which brings you fresh, sparkling, invigorating and entertaining news and features of all the world. BUT—and here is where the Monitor is "different": While it truthfully and adequately reports the news of the world, it consistently chooses to feature the best in human relationships rather than the worst. Hence, the mere sensational and sordid find no place in its columns. So, put these pages, warm and glowing, but refreshing as an ocean breeze, into the hands of your family. How youngsters like this one will enjoy the Children's Page and the daily features of Snubs (our dog) and Waddles (our duck)! When they are older what satisfaction to put into their hands a newspaper from which they will learn nothing that will influence them erroneously, and gain much that will inspire them to become upright and useful citizens.

Your family
deserves the best.
Why not give it
to them today?
Use the Coupon

The Christian Science Monitor

is the world's daily newspaper for the home, which goes into 120 different countries throughout the world. While it takes the world in its stride, it devotes much space and numerous special pages to women's interests, children's features, sports, finance, interior decoration, art, music, drama. Each Wednesday issue includes a Weekly Magazine Section, printed in rotogravure and carrying timely discussions of important world events, stimulating book reviews, and interesting feature stories and biographical sketches.

You Can Rely on What You Read in the Monitor

The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.	
Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for the period checked below. I enclose remittance.	
Name	
Address	
1 mo., 75c 3 mos., \$2.25 6 mos., \$4.50 1 yr., \$9.00	
The Wednesday Issue only, including the Magazine Section, 1 year \$2.60. Special offer, 6 issues for 25c.	
M-22	

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR